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# WAKEFIELD

# SPELLING BOOK,

PARTS III AND IV;

OR THE

# PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SPELLING,

ADAPTED FOR ADVANCED CLASSES.

BY

# WM. L. ROBINSON,



LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN AND ROBERTS; WAKEFIELD: ALFRED W. STANFIELD.

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# CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTORY.

THE First and Second parts of the Wakefield Spelling Book contain a number of graduated Lessons for the use of Junior classes; the Third and Fourth parts, of which the present volume consists, are designed for more advanced classes and for pupil teachers.

If a linguist, acquainted with the modern European languages, examine the Italian and Spanish, he will find them spelled in almost entire conformity with their pronunciation, the elementary sounds being almost uniformly represented by the same letters, and the orthography being so closely in accordance with the phonic principle, as to cause little difficulty in writing them. If he examine the French and German languages, he will find the phonic principle of writing words as they are pronounced to be more widely departed from, and the difficulties to be further increased by the existence of two phonic forms for one element, as in the German words aal, ahn, see, seh, moor, mohr, or as in our English words steel, steel, fair, fare, coat, cote, phiz, fizz, &c. French also presents other difficulties from the great number of silent letters, and of letters that are either silent or sounded according to the circumstances in which they are placed; and were it not for the regularity of the rules which govern these irregularities, French orthography would be very difficult indeed.

On examining English, however, the first impression is that its orthography is too irregular to allow of its being reduced to system or rule,—that good spelling must be the result of practice, memory, or eyesight,—that we must spell words as we have seen them in books, and that it is a hopeless task to attempt to frame laws for spelling correctly

unknown English words, or to put foreign words into an intelligible English dress. A deeper insight into our noble language will show us, however, that it is far more phonic in its character than is generally believed, and that of our forty thousand words about three-fourths are constructed on certain fixed principles, and that the phonic principle prevails in a greater or less degree in the remaining fourth. There is not a word in the language of which it may not be affirmed that it is, or was once, written according to its pronunciation. Such words as man, remnant, antagonist, incompatibility are perfectly phonic and easy to write; whilst such irregular words as knee, knight, dough, might, were pronounced five hundred years ago as they are now written, the k being sounded, and the gh also being sounded as a guttural whispered sound, like the ch of the Germans.

When we see a word, we are able to pronounce it, if we know the powers of the letters of which it is composed; this is the principle of phonic reading. If we Hear a word, we are able to write it, if we make use of the letters which indicate its sounds; this is the principle of phonic spelling. The principle of phonic reading is the converse or complement of phonic spelling, and both must be true or both false.

The insufficiency of the English alphabet, with its twentysix letters to indicate about forty sounds, has necessitated the
use of many expedients to show vowel sounds to be long by
writing two vowel letters as in leaf, vowel sounds to be short
by doubling the succeeding consonant, as in robbery; by
using the h with another consonant to indicate sounds for
which there is no single letter, as in shall, chin, then, &c., and
these expedients must be considered as forming part of the
English system of spelling by sound. It is the object of the
first portion of this work entitled the Principles of Spelling,
to endeavour to lay down rules how words ought to be spelled.
These rules and examples are too long to be committed to
memory, but might be used with advantage in being written
out as home lessons, and the pupil afterwards examined in
them. In schools where etymological spelling-books are in use,

this work is not intended to supersede them but rather to be used in conjunction with them. The object of the Principles of Spelling is to teach the correct orthographical form of a word apart from its meaning, while the object of etymological works is to trace the meaning of a word through all its derivatives apart from its orthographical form. Many new facts have been brought forward in reference to the elementary sounds of speech, but the author has subjected them all to the test of careful experiments, and their accuracy may be relied upon.

The latter portion of the work, entitled the Practice of Spelling, consists of a copious vocabulary of those difficult words which are spelled in two or more ways, and this is followed by a collection of Extracts from the best authors, for dictation. Figures are attached to all those words which are pronounced exactly alike and spelled differently, as heir4 suggests the four ways of spelling that word, namely, air, heir, ere, e'er. An asterisk is attached to those words which are pronounced rather differently by careful speakers, or which differ by aspiration alone, as, stalk\*, which\*, metal\*, and\*, suggest the words stork, witch, mettle, hand. The passage Our2 Father\* which\* art\* in2 heaven, suggests also the words hour, farther, witch, hart, heart, inn. These extracts may be copied out as home lessons, the pupil being told to make a list of all the suggested words with a short definition; or they may be used for dictation in School; or some of the extracts may be used as reading lessons, for the purpose of expressive or elocutionary reading; every member of the class reading the same passage, with comments by the master, and then reading the same simultaneously; or they may be committed to memory for the purpose of strengthening that faculty. quality of the extracts is such as to improve the taste as well as the spelling, and the master will be able to make them available for instruction in many different ways.

The passages from the poets are printed in the *prose* form in order to save space, but the termination of the line is shown when necessary by a short dotted line, as "What is

man, ... if his chief good and market of his time, ... be but to sleep and feed?" The customs of poets in writing participles vary, as dropt, dropp'd, dropped; the last form is here uniformly adopted, as the object of this work is to inculcate that mode of spelling which is in present use by the educated classes in writing prose. There is a change now going on in words ending in our, and in others with a doubled consonant after an unaccented vowel, which may necessitate alterations in some future editions, if this work should live to require them.

Grammarians sometimes mean letters and sometimes sounds, when they use the terms vowels and consonants; when they use the term diphthong they sometimes mean digraphs or two letters together, though they represent only one sound, and sometimes they mean two sounds in combination. Much ambiguity is caused by this lax method of using these and other terms, and for the sake of clearness, the terms below will always be used in conformity with their definitions.

Occasionally even in this work the terms consonant and vowel are used, without the qualifying words *letter* or *sound*, but in no case where any ambiguity could arise.

#### DEFINITIONS.

- A LETTER is an alphabetical character to represent a sound.
- A DIGRAPH is two letters together to represent either a simple or a compound sound, as oo, sh, oi, ch, in the words, moon, shine, boil, church.
- A DIPHTHONG is TWO VOWEL SOUNDS in combination, and is sometimes represented by one letter as i, u, in mitre and unit, and sometimes by two letters, as, oi and ow in boil and now.
- A COMPOUND consonant or vowel letter, is one which stands for two sounds as  $\bar{i}$ ,  $\bar{u}$ , x, j.
- The Asperate is that breathing preceding a vowel sound, which is represented by the letter h.

- Accented is said of that syllable which is spoken louder than the adjoining ones, as men in momentous.
- Long and short. These are relative terms usually applied to vowel sounds, the word *long* meaning a duration of about half as long again as *short*.
- WHISPER and WHISPERED are used to denote the sound of air forced through small apertures, as the f in fife.
- VOICE, is the tone formed by the vocal chords at the glottis, and is modified by the form of the mouth into the various vowel sounds.
- VOCAL, having the quality of voice, as the sound v, which is a combination of whisper and voice.
- Phonic, the true representation of the sounds of a language by means of the letters of its alphabet.
- Phonetic, the true representation of the sounds of language by means of an enlarged and special alphabet of about forty letters.
- A vowel sound is vocalised breath issuing from the mouth, without any impediment caused by contact of the tongue with the palate, teeth or lips.
- A consonant sound is one which is impeded by the contact of the tongue or lips, or by the breath being forced through very small apertures.
- A continuous sound is one whose commencement, middle and end, are absolutely the same, and which can be prolonged at will.
- An explosive sound is one which is loudest at its commencement, and can be sounded but a very short time.

# CHAPTER II.—ON THE VOCAL ORGANS.

A SHORT description of the Organs by which Speech is produced, and of the materials from which all the Elementary sounds of Language are formed, will lead to a clearer under-

standing of the principles of Orthography as developed in the following pages.

The Instruments of Speech are the Lungs, which are a natural pair of Bellows, terminating in the Trachea or Windpipe. These are two large spongy masses containing innumerable air-cells, and are situated in what is called the chest. When fully inflated, the lungs of a middle-sized man will contain about 16 cubic inches of air. The right and left Lungs are completely separated from each other by a membrane called the pleura, which lines the thoracic cavity, and divides it into two chambers, by passing double across it from the breast-bone to the back, and thus forming a closed sac for each lung. By this arrangement injuries or disease affecting one lung are not necessarily communicated to the other, which may still continue faithfully to perform its functions. When the lungs are full, the muscles contract the cavity in which they are placed, and the air is expelled; when empty, the chest is again distended by involuntary muscular action, and the outer air rushes in through the mouth or the nose to fill up the vacuum; the countless air-cells become inflated, and the lungs become a bellows or reservoir of air to be gradually expended in the process of speaking. Respiration is generally an instinctive or involuntary act, but in speaking, singing, whistling, or playing upon a musical wind instrument, it is controlled and regulated by the will, and more especially so in the expiration or expulsion of air from the lungs. position of the body considerably affects the capacity or extent of the cavity of the chest in which the lungs are situated. and consequently the more or less quantity of air inhaled by them for the purposes of speech. An upright position of the body, the head erect, and the shoulders thrown back so as to expand or make broader the chest, are favourable to obtaining a large supply of air, and as its result, to the imparting strength to the voice; whilst, on the contrary, a bending position with the head hanging over the chest, and a bringing forward of the shoulders, lead to a smaller supply of air, and to a diminution of power in the voice.

The lungs communicate with the Trachea or Windpipe, which is a narrow elastic tube from three-quarters of an inch to an inch in diameter, kept open by hard rings of gristle, and serving as the vent of the bellows. It is situated at the front part of the neck, the esophagus or meat-pipe being placed behind the windpipe. The windpipe is the communication by which the air is drawn into and expelled from the lungs. Inspiration is the term used for drawing air into the lungs, expiration, for expelling it from them, and respiration, for the combined actions of breathing in and out.

At the upper portion of the windpipe is situated the LARYNX, a gristly box which may be easily felt by the finger in the middle and fore part of the neck. The Bellows and pipe (the lungs and trachea), may properly be said to end here, and that wonderful apparatus of speech to commence, which begins at the Larynx and terminates at the lips. Larynx is a box of gristle with moveable sides, furnished with a very complex set of muscles for altering its shape, and traversed by a highly elastic membrane which is like that at the top of a drum, split into two by a tongue-shaped aperture called the glottis. The two membranes thus divided are called the Cordæ vocales or vocal ligaments, and are capable of being put in motion by the expired breath, that is, by the breath which leaves the lungs, but not by the inspired breath or that which enters the lungs. When these ligaments are put into vibration a peculiar sound is heard which we call voice. The vocal ligaments are, therefore, membranes which are held fast on all sides but one, and are capable of vibrating at their loose external edges. The breath, in escaping from the lungs, must necessarily pass through this box, which is open at both ends. The vocal ligaments will not vibrate unless they are brought into a proper position, and stretched to a certain degree of tightness; hence, all expired breath is not necessarily vocal. Unvocal breath is generally called whisper, in contradistinction to vocal breath or voice. The sound produced in the Larynx may be compared to that of an organ-pipe, having no distinctive character of its own, except pitch, and being exactly the

same whether a consonant or a vowel sound has to be produced from it. The whispered or vocal breath is, therefore, modified into the various sounds of speech in passing from the Larynx through the oral cavity, that is, from the uvula or termination of the soft palate to the lips.

Above the Larynx, and behind and above the uvula is the cavity of the *Pharynx*; there is also the cavity of the *Nose*, and that of the *Mouth*, all of which perform important parts in the production of Speech.

The Tongue, being chiefly composed of muscular fibres, and having a thin, flexible tip and a large fleshy root, is capable of taking a great variety of positions and shapes, and performs a most important part in the production both of vowel and consonant sounds.

The pitch or compass of the *speaking* voice is about one octave, and of the *singing* voice, two octaves. Whispered breath, as well as tone, is also capable of pitch, that is, of being lower or higher—graver or more acute—but the differences are not so easily recognised by the ear as those of the singing voice. The voices of women are an octave higher in pitch than those of men.

Sometimes there are affections of the throat which take away the power of vibration in the *Cordæ vocales* for weeks or even months, and it is then impossible to pronounce the vocal consonants; the sounds of b, d, g, z, v, &c., are changed into p, t, k, s, and f; and the words bib, did, gig, vivid, become pip, tit, kick, fifit, and so on.

# CHAPTER III.—THE MATERIAL OF SPEECH.

In ordinary breathing there is little noise, and to hear it we must be close to the person, but if the breath be forced, at the ordinary pressure on the lungs, through very small

apertures, it is distinctly heard at a considerable distance, as when we make the hisses, ss, sh, f, th. This noise of air issuing rapidly through small orifices is called whisper; and we must not confound it with the idea of secret speaking, but conceive it simply as that kind of speech element which we use when we whisper loudly. These whispered consonants are called continuous, from its being possible to prolong them without any alteration of their character

If while producing these whispers ss, sh, f, th, we cause the vocal chords to vibrate, we get a simple tone, like that of a dull organ pipe, added to them, and the result is the sounds z, zh, v, and th (vocal), which we call continuous vocal consonants, the chief characteristic of which is not in the tone but in the whisper.

If breath be compressed, and its egress be prevented by the tongue or lips, on the impediment being suddenly removed, a whispered explosive, or non-continuous noise is produced, like that heard in the words rap, rot, rock, when the last letter is forcibly uttered. The p, t, k, in these words we call explosive whispered consonants. The drawing of a cork from a bottle is an example of this kind of action.

But if while producing these whispered sounds, we allow the vocal chords to vibrate, we obtain the *vocal explosive* consonants, b, d, and g, as heard in the words *rob*, *rod*, *bog*, the chief characteristic of which is in the whispered element, and not in the vocal.

There are some consonant sounds in which the apertures for the egress of the breath are so wide that the whisper is almost inaudible, and in these the difference of tone, and not that of whisper, is the characteristic; they are, m, n, ng, and l. In the three former, the breath issues from the nose and not from the mouth, and in the last, l, it escapes on each side of the tongue. The quality of these consonants strongly resembles that of vowel sounds.

If the vocal ligaments be allowed to vibrate, and the breath to issue without any impediment, there is no sound of whisper, and these sounds are called vowels, as, a, e, i, o

and u. The differences between them being caused by the position of the tongue in the mouth, and the greater or less opening of the lips, with or without protrusion.

In short, all the sounds in language consist either of simple whisper, of vocalised breath, which is a combination of whisper and voice, or of pure vocal tone, as in the case of vowels.

Deduct from the sound v its vocal element, and the remainder is the whisper f. Add to the whispers s or t vocal tone, formed at the glottis, and the result is a z or d. The whole of our system of consonant sounds is based upon these principles.

# CHAPTER IV.—CLASSIFICATION OF SOUNDS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

There are 36 simple and 8 compound sounds in our language, namely:—6 explosive consonants, 3 nasal continuous consonants, 4 pairs or eight other continuous consonants, 2 so-called liquid consonants (1 and r), 2 explosive vowel-consonants (w and y), and the aspirate h; 4 compound consonants, 7 short and 7 long vowels, and 4 compound vowels or diphthongs; altogether forty-four.

Differently stated, there are 8 whispered, 14 vocal, and 4 compound consonants; 7 short, 7 long, and 4 compound vowels.

The sounds are arranged according to their quality and not in their alphabetical order, as this method leads to a much clearer understanding of them. A key-word is given for each sound, and also the letters by which it is represented, in the order of their frequency, as No. 10 | s | stress, | by s and c. | The numbers of the sounds in the table coincide with the numbers of the rules, where the sounds are fully explained and copious examples given.

Explosive Consonants, 3 pairs.								
Number.	Sound.	Key word.	Whispered.	Number.	Sound.	Key word.	Vocal.	
			Represented.				Represented.	
1 3	p	peep	By p only		b	baby	By b only	
3	t	treat	By t only	4		deed	By d only	
5	k	cake	By c, k, ch and g	6	g	good	By g only	
М			3 Nasal Con	tin	uou	s Conso	nants.	
_	_	No v	hispered sound	17	m	mimic	By m only	
_	_	d	o. do.	8	n	nun	By n only	
_	_	d	o. do.	9	ng	sing	By ng and n	
	' '		Continuous Cons					
10	S	stress		11		zones	By s and z	
	sh	she			zh	vision	By s and z	
14	f	fife			v	vivid	By v only	
16	th				th	then	By th and the	
-	-	No	whispered sound			lull	By 1 only	
-	-				r	rare	By r only	
H	-		do. do.		w	we	By w only	
$\vdash$	_		do. do.	21	y	you	By y and u	
22	h	he	By h only	-	-		No vocal sound	
			4 Compound					
	x		By cs, ks, x		ŀх		By gs and x	
25	ch	rich	By ch and tch		-		By g and j	
ı			Vowels,	, 7	pa	irs.	Long,	
27	i	pity	By i, y, ey	34	l e		e, ee, ea, ie	
28	е	pet	By e only	35	a.	mate	a, ai, ay	
29		pat	By a only		a		By a only	
30		pot	By o & a (after w)		au		By au, aw, or	
31	-	omit	By o and ow	38	3 0	pole	By o, oe, oa.	
32		full	By oo and u		00		By oo and u	
33	u	but	By u only	40	ur	burn	By e, u, i, &c.	
ı			4 Compound Vow	el 8	or	Diphth	ongs.	
41	i	file					s. 28 or 29 and 27.	
42	oy	foil	By oi and oy Co					
43	ou	foul	By ou and ow Co					
44	eu	few	By u, eu, ew Co	om	pos	ed of No	os. 27 and 32.	
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# CHAPTER V.-FRENCH AND GERMAN SOUNDS.

Many French and German words having become common with us, it is desirable that Englishmen should be able to pronounce the following simple elements:—

#### THE FOUR FRENCH NASAL VOWELS.

- 1st. The nasal vowel sound represented by i, ai, or ei, before n or m, as in the French words lin, faim, feinte, crin. This is like our short e in men sounded nasally or through the nose, but without any sound of n following. The word faim, for instance, consists of only two sounds, the consonant sound f and a nasal yowel sound.
- 2nd. The nasal vowel sound represented by a or e before n or m, as in the French words ange, sang, sens, semblant. This is nearly like our o in fond; or, perhaps, nearer still, is a vowel sound between our a in farm and o in form. It must be sounded nasally, but without any sound of n following. The word ange, for instance, consists of only two simple sounds, a nasal yowel and the consonant sound of s in vision.
- 3rd. This nasal vowel is invariably represented by o before n or m, as in the French words long, bon, bombe, plomb. It is the short sound of our o in tone sounded nasally, but without any sound of n following. The word long, for instance, consists of only two simple sounds, the consonant l and a nasalised o.
- 4th. This nasal vowel sound is invariably represented by the letter u before n or m, as in the French words un, brun, parfum. It is the sound of our u in burn pronounced through the nose, but without any sound of n following. The word un, for instance, consists of only one simple sound, which is a nasal vowel sound.

If these instructions are understood, a very little practice will enable the pupil to pronounce tolerably well the four French nasals.

THE FRENCH DIPHTHONG oi, as heard in the French words roi, foi, soi, toi, moi, consists of the elements No. 32 and 29, or ü in full and a in pat, or rather a vowel between those in pat and pot. The word foi, for instance, is pronounced foo-ah; roi, roo-ah; loi, loo-ah. The second element of the diphthong being the more prominent.

THE FRENCH VOWEL U, as heard in the French words fumer, furtif, plume, is a peculiar sound produced by a different formation of the mouth and lips from any that exists in English. The tongue is raised and nearly touches the palate, as in our long vowel ee in meet, but at the same time the lips are protruded as for oo in fool; thereby producing a simple vowel sound, which some have described as being the result of an attempt to sound ē and oo at the same time. The dotted ü in the German words über, brücke, müller, &c., is the same sound.

#### THE TWO GERMAN GUTTURALS.

The two German gutturals occur only at the end of words or syllables; both are whispered sounds, and are represented by ch or g, as the 1st in ich, mich, nicht; recht, euch, weg, rettig, könig, flügel;—the 2nd in ach, nach, doch, buch, flog, trug, klug, lag. They are produced by not entirely closing the aperture at the back of the mouth, as we do for the explodent k, but leaving a small stream of breath to escape. If the vowels i, e, or ii precede, the first guttural is produced, which has some resemblance to our sh; but if the vowels a, o or u precede, the second guttural is produced, which is almost a k. The position of the tongue, being nearly raised to the palate in the first, and lying at the bottom of the mouth in the second, causes the difference. The guttural is also a Spanish sound, and is represented in that language by the letter g or j, as in Megico, rojo.

# CHAPTER VI.—ON ACCENT, RHYTHM, AND EMPHASIS.

ACCENT, RHYTHM and EMPHASIS, are often considered synonymous; let us try to explain the difference.

In all languages, whether in long words or in clusters of short ones, some syllables are rendered more prominent than others by being uttered louder, and these louder syllables are preceded and followed by at least one and not more than two weaker sounding syllables. The loud syllable is said to be accented, and the less loud one, unaccented. The human ear is not satisfied without this alternation of loud and less loud, —accented and unaccented syllables,—and the vocal organs utter them with greater ease than if all the syllables had to be spoken with equal strength; as for example in'-com-pat'-i-bil'-ity, in'-com-pre-hen'-si-bil'-ity.

ACCENT, from its universality, seems to be a necessary condition of language. It is *euphonic*, and has little to do with the *meaning* of words. We accent a part of all words of two or more syllables, whatever the language may be, and whether we know the meaning or not. We may accent the right or the wrong syllable, but we are sure to accent one.

"Some phoneticians distinguish the long from the stopped or short vowel by saying, that in the case of the stopped or short vowel the following consonant is accented, but in the case of the long vowel, the vowel sound itself is accented. These words do not admit of a strict interpretation. It is only vocal breath which can be accented,—only that fragment of voice which constitutes a syllable, that can be more or less loudly spoken. We have, therefore, properly speaking, neither accented vowels nor accented consonants, but only accented syllables."—A. J. Ellis.

An accented syllable accompanied by its one or two unaccented ones, may be called a foot, and is equivalent to a two or three-crotchet bar in music. A pleasing succession of these feet, either in prose or verse, constitutes Rhythm, though the term is almost exclusively used in reference to the latter. The isolated word stranger is accented on the first syllable, and if it were an unknown foreign word we should also accent one or the other of its syllables. The same word forms part of the Rhythm of the following lines:—

O stranger, dearest stranger, listen to me; A stranger meeting ne'er was known than this.

EMPHASIS is distinguished from accent by this—that while the latter has reference only to the euphony, or agreeable sound of words, the former has to do solely with their meaning. Accent affects only a syllable, but emphasis affects the whole word, accented and unaccented syllables together, by bringing it into greater prominence in the sentence, and this is generally done by lengthening or dwelling upon the whole word, as:—"Who is that man?" "I can't tell you; he is a STRANGER to me." Here the words who and stranger are emphatic. If we wish merely to pronounce a word correctly, we use accent, but if we wish to call attention to its meaning we use emphasis.

The orthography of most words is not affected by the place of the accent, and we can only write con'duct, conduct', trans'-fer, transfer', au'gust, august', in the same manner. The following rules respecting the place of the accent will be found more applicable to instruction in reading than in spelling.

Grammarians speak of the primary or loudest accent, and the secondary or less loud accent, but if the euphonic law, previously mentioned, be correct, that the ear requires one syllable in every two or three, to be louder than the others, the several accents in a long word will be equally strong, as in in'visi-bil'ity, hem'i-spher'ical, com'pli-men'tary, dis'ciplina'rian, met'a-mor'phosis. In all these words the last accent is said to be the primary, and the other the secondary or subordinate one. It would be more correct to call it the fixed accent, for, its place being known, all the other accents fall upon the proper syllables almost as a matter of course.

The fixed accent will always fall on the syllable immediately preceding the affix -tion or -sion, as ab'errátion, adhésion, collision, devótion, confúsion. Also, on the syllable immediately preceding the terminations, -ceous, -cious, -tious, -geous, -gious, -rious, as:—farinā'ceous, mali'cious, nutri'tious, courā'geous, contā'gious, victō'rious. Also on the syllable immediately preceding the terminations, -cial, -tial, -ical, -rial, -nial, -sial, -sional, -tional; as commer'cial, peniten'tial, histor'ical, pictō'rial, céremō'nial, confes'sional, dispropor'tional. This rule has no exception, and applies to a very large number of words.

The first syllable of the termination -bility, always bears the fixed accent, as:—am'iabil'ity, cred'ibil'ity, vul'nerabil'ity, in'corrup'tibil'ity, pos'sibil'ity. Also, the first syllable of the terminations -mental, -mentally, as, in'strument'al, fun'dament'ally. There is no exception to this rule.

The terminations -ful, -fully, -less, -lessly, -ish, -ishly, -ant, -antly, -ous, -ously, -some, -somely, -able, -ably, &c., have the fixed accent on the syllable immediately preceding, or on the syllable next but one preceding, but no certain rules can be laid down for them.

Two syllable verbs commencing with the prefixes ad, ac, al, an, af, ap, ar, as, at (all of which are synonymous, the change of consonant being merely euphonic), have the accent on the last syllable; as, adhere', account', allude', announce', affright', appoint', arrest', assume', attend'. Also, when they commence with ef, ex, e, em, es; as, efface', excite', emit', embalm', essay'.

Of the compound prefixes, un'ac-, un'pro-, in'con-, uni-, the first syllable generally bears an accent, as, un'account'able, un'provi'ded, in'conve'nient, u'niver'sal.

The root word, which has been a monosyllable, almost always bears an accent; as, conform'ably, distaste'fully, unchange'able, bri'bery, crim'inal.

# CHAPTER VII.—ON SYLLABIFICATION.

A SYLLABLE is such a collection of the elementary sounds of speech as shall have, when uttered, the effect of a single beat on the ear. We pronounce the long vowel ē as a syllable in evil, but we can add several sounds to this without destroying the unity of the syllable, as ee, eat, eats, seats, bleats, streets. A syllable can contain only one vowel sound or a diphthong, but, as shown above, may contain from one to five consonants. The average number of sounds to a syllable in English, is one vowel and 1.65 consonant sounds, total 2.65; but, as many sounds are represented by digraphs, and syllables sometimes contain silent letters, the average number of letters in a syllable always exceeds the sounds, and is 3.1.

The average number of syllables to a word in the literary English of 1860 is 1.46. In the authorised version of the New Testament, the words are principally of Anglo-Saxon derivation, and consequently are short, containing only 1.28 syllables to each word; while the writings of Dr. Johnson and Macaulay, which contain more Latin and Greek derived words, have an average of 1.58 syllables to each word.

In the division of words in speaking, every syllable, as a rule, begins with a consonant, but the division into syllables in writing is very different, as the root of a word has to be shown apart from its prefixes and affixes, and Etymological reasons also affect the division. A practical acquaintance with this subject is very necessary, in order to be able to divide words correctly at the end of a line, when, for want of space, one or more syllables must be carried over to the beginning of the next line. The following rules are observed, in this case, by the best writers.

 Never separate the letters of a digraph. The following words are therefore wrongly divided:—sop-hist, teacher, moons-hine, scre-aming, sno-wy, sin-ger (who sings.)
 Ng in fin-ger is not a digraph.

- 2. Never divide words of one syllable, as stren-gth, twel-fth.

  If writing the word a little closer would not suffice to get it all in at the end of a line, carry the whole word forward to the following line.
- 3. Divide compound words into their component parts, as lamp-post, pen-knife, book-seller, ice-house, cream-jug.
- 4. Keep the root whole in derivatives, as touch-ing, preach-er, lov-est, mis-lead, re-mark, power-ful, harm-less.
- 5. Divide generally according to pronunciation. If a short accented vowel sound is succeeded by only one consonant, armex the consonant to the vowel to show that it is short; as, lam-ent-able, pref-er-able, mis-erable, ed-it-or, el-e-vate. On the other hand, if the vowel, whether accented or unaccented, have its long or alphabetic name sound, the consonant after it belongs to the following syllable, and we divide the words thus:—Be-tray, de-tain, de-stroy, de-throne, i-de-al, u-ni-ted, mo-ment, ma-ker.
- 6. The pronunciation requires that the c, s, or t shall never be separated from the terminations cial, cian, cious, sial, sion, tial, tion, tious, which form single syllables commencing with the sound sh; as, com-mer-cial, mu-sician, sa-ga-cious, ambro-sial, a-ver-sion, es-sen-tial, proba-tion, nu-tri-tious. When in the terminations -tial and -tion, the t has the sound of t or ch instead of sh, that letter is then detached and annexed to the foregoing syllable, as ce-lest-ial, com-bust-ion, best-ial, exhaust-ion, thus corroborating the foregoing rule, "To divide generally according to pronunciation."
- 7. Two vowel letters coming together, if they do not make a diphthong or digraph, but are separately sounded, must be parted in dividing the syllables, as A-cha'-i-a, A-o-'ni-an, a-e'ri-al, i-o'ta, co-equal.
- 8. Where a consonant letter is doubled, one must be taken to each syllable, as bet-ter, can-non, hap-py, rob-ber-y, sum-mer, dag-ger, suf-fer, rud-der, mer-ry.

- 9. When two consonant letters follow a vowel, one is given to each syllable, as ren-der, fos-ter, fal-ter, am-nes-ty, cos-mic-al, dig-ni-ty, sil-ver, tim-brel. This rule, how-ever, is not to over-ride rule 4, which teaches to keep the root whole in derivatives; and we must not write ben-ded, mis-ty, trus-ty, sen-ding, but bend-ed, mist-y, trust-y, send-ing.
- 10. Prefixes in general form separate syllables, as pro-pose, ex-ceed, re-tard, con-form, pre-pare; but this rule is sometimes departed from in order to show the pronunciation, as pref-er-able, rec-re-ate, ref-or-ma-tion, res-pira-tion.

The objects of syllabification are for the two purposes of showing the pronunciation, and of showing the composition or derivation of words. These purposes are sometimes conflicting, and a compromise is made between them, or more frequently the principle for showing the pronunciation overrules the other, and it is becoming more and more general. The foregoing rules all refer to the division of syllables when words have to be separated in writing, and not to the manner in which they are really spoken.

In teaching a child to read, the result would be sooner attained by dividing the words as spoken, and without any regard to roots, prefixes, and affixes. Syllables will almost always commence with consonants, and, therefore, when there is only one consonant, it will go to the following vowel. Explosive consonant sounds have an affinity, especially for the succeeding vowel and not for the preceding one; for instance, the words "take it away," are really uttered ta-ki-ta-way. This may easily be verified by singing the words slowly and as smoothly as possible to four different musical notes, as C, D, E, F. A few words are given below as they are divided into syllables in writing; and also as they are actually divided when spoken.

WRITTEN. en-chant-ing filth-i-ly B 3

spoken. en-chan-ting fil-thi-ly

WRITTEN.
eu-lo-gist-ic
greed-i-ly
u-ni-form-i-ty
trump-et-er
dra-per-y
chron-i-cle
grav-i-ty
spir it-ed
trop-ic-al
ru-di-ment-al

spoken.
eu-lo-gis-tic
gree-di-ly
u-ni-for-mi-ty
trum-pe-ter
dra-pe-ry
chro-ni-cle
gra-vi-ty
spi-ri-ted
tro-pi-cal
ru-di-men-tal

# RULES FOR SPELLING.

#### RULE I.

#### THE REPRESENTATION OF THE SOUND P.

This is an explosive whispered consonant sound formed by the lips. There is no other letter to represent it than p. It is rarely a silent letter, as in tempt, damped, psalm, psychology. It is generally doubled in two or three-syllable words, when immediately preceded by a short accented vowel, and followed by a vowel, as in happily. It is never doubled at the end of words.

# P, DOUBLED.

# RULE II.

# THE REPRESENTATION OF THE SOUND B.

This is the vocal power of the preceding whispered consonant p, and is formed like it by the lips. It is always represented by the letter b. It is never doubled at the end of words, but like most of the consonant letters, it is generally

doubled when preceded by a short accented vowel and followed by a vowel, or the sound l, as sobbing, blubber, dabble. It is silent in a few words, principally, it will be seen, after the sound of m, as debt, doubt, plumb, climb, comb, crumb, lamb, limb, dumb, thumb. The following passage from Shakspeare's Love's Labour Lost, Act V., Scene I., seems to prove that this and other letters, now silent in certain words, were sounded about his time, but were then in a state of transition towards the present pronunciation. Holofernes, a schoolmaster, speaking of the fop, Don Armado, says :-- "He draweth out the thread of his verbosity finer than the staple of his argu-I abhor such fanatical phantasms, such insociable and point-device companions; such rackers of orthography, as to speak, dout, fine when he should say doubt; det, when he should say debt; d, e, b, t, not d, e, t; he clepeth a calf, cauf; half, hauf; neighbour vocatur nebur; neigh abbreviated ne; this is abhominable (which he would call abominable), it insinuateth me of insanie; ne intelligis domine? to make frantic, lunatic?"

# B, DOUBLED.

abbey	cribbage	jabber	ribbon	stabbing
abbot	dubbing	jobber	robbing	stubby
bidden	ebbing	lubber	$\mathbf{robber}$	stubborn
blabbing	flabby	$\mathbf{mobbish}$	${f rubbish}$	tabbinet
bobbin	gabble	nabbing	robbery	tabby
cabbage	gibbet	nibbling	sabbath	tubby
cobbler	gobbet	rabbi	sobbing	$\mathbf{shabby}$
crabby	grabbing	rabbit	slabby	$\mathbf{webby}$

#### RULE III.

#### THE REPRESENTATION OF THE SOUND T.

This is a whispered explosive consonant sound, formed in the second position of the mouth, at the fore part of the palate behind the upper teeth; the similar sounds k and p, being formed, the first at the back of the mouth, and the latter at the lips. This sound is never represented by any other letter than t, except in the preterits of verbs ending in whispered consonants, when -ed is written for it, as washed, kissed, pronounced washt, kist.

The letter t is generally doubled in two and three syllable

words when immediately following a short accented vowel and followed by a vowel, as bitter, fatty.

The letter t is never silent except in such words as thistle,

of which a list is given below.

at-taint

at-tend

at-tent

at-test

at-tire

at-tack

at-temper

at-tribute

The prefix ad, signifying to, nearness, or increase, has its d changed into t before words beginning with t, as attempt, attain, &c. This is in accordance with a euphonic law operating in the direction of the easiest action to the vocal organs: thus attain, to reach to, has one sound less than the word adtain. Again, in is a prefix generally signifying not, but if the word begins with p, b or m, which are all formed at the lips, it is easier to utter the prefix im formed at the same place than in formed behind the teeth. Thus, impure, not pure; imperfect, not perfect; imbibe, to drink in; immature, not ripe; are all easier to pronounce than inpure, inperfect, inbibe, inmature, would be. In the musical Italian language, these euphonic changes are carried to a great extent. It is difficult to say why this sound has been called a dental; the first word babies utter before they have their teeth is tatah, and toothless old people pronounce the t quite as well as if they had their full set of teeth.

T DOUBLED AFTER AN ACCENTED SHORT VOWEL.

attic attitude battery bitter bottom butter buttress chattels chatter	cotter cutting dittany ditto dotterel fatty fetter fittings flattery	glutton gutter hatter hotter hottentot jetty latter lattice letter	matter mittimus mutter ottoman pattern petticoat pettish platter petty	spattering splattering stutter
clattering	fritter	litter	putty	wetter
cottage	glitter	littoral	shatter	witty
PREFIX at-	at-tract	T, sı		rustle
at-tack	at-tempt	bris <i>t</i> l		throstle
at-tain	at-tūne	bus <i>t</i> l		thistle

castle

gristle

hustle

jostle

nestle

trestle

whistle.

wrestle

apostle

epistle

#### RULE IV.

#### THE REPRESENTATION OF THE SOUND D.

The vocal explosive consonant sound d, is produced by the same action of the tongue as the preceding sound t, and differs from it just as b does from p, by voice being added to the whisper. It is always represented by the letter d; except in the compound consonant j or g soft, of which it forms the first element; thus it is disguised, but really existent, in the word ginger which is pronounced dzhin-dzher. It is never a silent letter, being always sounded either as d or t. The letter d is not doubled at the end of words (one or two excepted), but, like many other consonant letters, is frequently doubled in words of two or three syllables, when immediately preceded by a short accented vowel and followed by a vowel.

It is written as a silent letter in such words as badge, ledge, midge, to indicate that the foregoing vowel is short.

See examples under Rule 25.

D, DOUBLE	budding	huddle	peddling	$\mathbf{sadder}$
adder	caddy	$\mathbf{ladder}$	plodded	shoddy
$\mathbf{addle}$	$\mathbf{dodder}$	$\mathbf{madden}$	pudding	studded
bedding	diddle	$\mathbf{madder}$	$\mathbf{redden}$	toddy
bidden	$\mathbf{fodder}$	$\mathbf{muddy}$	riddle	${f trodden}$
bidding	$\mathbf{gadding}$	nodding	riddance	$\mathbf{u}\mathbf{d}\mathbf{der}$
bladder	haddock	padding	ruddy	$\mathbf{wedding}$

#### RULE V.

# THE REPRESENTATION OF THE SOUND K.

§ 1. This is a whispered explosive consonant formed at the third position, or back of the mouth, the two other explosive consonants being formed, p, at the lips or first position, and t at the fore part of the palate, or second position. This sound is represented four different ways, by c, k, q and ch, and the letters are never doubled except in the forms cc (account) and ck (neck); we never write kk, qq, or ch ch.

§ 2. C is by far the most frequent letter for representing this sound, for though it has another sound, s (civil), yet it has the power of k fifteen times where it has the power of s once. The other letters k, q and ch are comparatively used so rarely, that the pupil will almost always be right in using c, except before all those vowel sounds represented by the

letters e and i, when k must be used, as, keen, kept, kernel, kite, kit, kirk.

- § 3. When the sound k precedes the sound w, the letters qu must invariably be used to represent them, as queen, quaint, pronounced kween, kwaint.
- § 4. Ch is used in many words derived from the Greek, to represent the sound k, as, christian, chorus, chronicle, &c. The French and Germans also use ch in these words, but the Italians and Spaniards entirely discard the h, and write c only, as, cristiano, coro, cronica, &c., and this latter appears the more reasonable mode, but the English scholar must of course write ch, as the present custom of our language requires.
- § 5. The sound k is represented by que at the end of a few words derived from the French, as burlesque, casque, cinque, grotesque, oblique, pique, unique, antique, clique.
- § 6. In words of two or more syllables c only is now used at the end, which a century ago were written with ck; as, music, fabric, frantic, physic, rubric, almanac, dramatic, lunatic, formerly written musick, fabrick, &c.
- § 7. In adding syllables beginning with i, as, ing, ish, the k however is restored, as, frolicking, physicking; for if written frolicing, physicing, there would be an uncertainty about the sound of c.
- § 8. C and q are never silent letters, but a few words commencing with the sound n have a silent k prefixed, as, knee, knead, knight, know, knot, knife, knob, knuckle, knout, knave, derived respectively from the German knie, kneten, knecht, kennen, knote, kneif, (also French canif), knopf, knöchel, knute, knabe; in all which words the k is sounded, and there seems little doubt that it was once so sounded in English, and therefore that these now irregular words were formerly quite regular or phonic. In Piers Plowman, an alliterative poem, of the date 1362, the words knave, kneel, knight, know, knife, occur frequently in lines where it was necessary to sound the k in order to produce the alliterative rhyme.
- § 9. When this sound ends a one-syllable word, containing a short vowel, it is represented by ck, as in neck, lock; but if the vowel is long or compound, by k only, as oak, look, broke, pike, puke. If a consonant intervene between the vowel and the k sound, k only is to be written, as bank, bulk, bark.

C INITIAL.	kit	stack	streak	After short
cat	kind `	tack	tweak	vowels,
camp	kine	track	week	a consonant
cant	kite	thwack	bāke	intervening.
cab,	kibe	block	brāke	bank
came	There are only	clock	cāke	blank
cart	about 130 words	dock	drāke	crank
cast	beginning with	flock	flāke	flank
clan	k before e or i.	hock	lāke	prank
club		lock ·	māke	rank
clap	After short	mock ·	rāke	$\mathbf{shrank}$
clasp	vowels.	pock	sāke	stank
claw	brick	rock	shāke	tank
clog	chick	sock	stāke	thank
crab	kick	shock	$sn\bar{a}ke$	bask
cram	lick	stock	spāke	cask
crawl	nick	smock	tāke	flask
coach	pick	buck	wāke	mask
coal	rick	cluck	brōke	task
coil	sick	duck	cōke	bark
cowl	stick	luck	cloak	dark
count	tick	muck	chōke	hark
crib	trick	puck	croak	lark
crowd	thick	pluck	jōke	mark
crum	wick	suck	põke	park
cut	beck	stuck	soak	shark
and a great many more.	check	truck	spöke	spark
-	deck		smōke	stark
K INITIAL.		After long	wōke	desk
keel	neck	vowels.	yōke	elk ·
keen	peck	beak	dīke	welk
keep	speck	bleak	līke	blink
ken	back	creak	pīke	brink
kelp	black	cheek	spīke	chink
kept	clack	freak	strike	clink
keg	crack	leek	dūke	drink
kern	hack	meek	flüke	pink
kernel	jack .	peak	pūke	sink
kersey	lack	reek		stink
kid	pack	seek		shrink
kin	rack	speak		slink
kip	sack	aleek		think
king	slack	sneak		wink

milk silk brisk frisk risk dusk husk musk tusk	Qu = kw quāke quaint quack queer quest queen quench quilt quick	quit quire squeal squeak squire squint squaw squeeze squib square	squeamish squirrel  oo short before k. book brook cook crook hook	look nook rook shook took forsook
	quick	square	поок	

#### RULE VI.

# THE REPRESENTATION OF THE SOUND G (HARD).

This is the vocal power of the preceding whispered consonant k, and is formed in exactly the same manner in the third position at the back of the mouth; the two other vocal explosive consonants being formed, b at the lips or first, and d at the fore part of the palate, or second position.

The letter g represents the two very different sounds heard in gag and ginger, but it has the first or hard sound at least

six times where the soft sound occurs once.

The sound g hard is represented by no other letter, and consequently there are few difficulties in dealing with it in spelling. It is never doubled at the end of words, but is always so in words of two or more syllables, when immediately preceded by a short accented vowel, and followed by a vowel, as, dagger, laggard; if another consonant intervene it is not doubled, as finger, congo; and after long vowel sounds it is represented by -gue, as, rogue, league. In two or three syllable words -gue is also written after short and unaccented vowels, as catalogue, demagoque.

This letter before any of the sounds represented by the letters e or i, usually has its less common power, as in ginger, and when the normal or hard sound of g precedes these two vowel letters, there is generally a conventional arrangement to indicate it by the addition of a u or h, as in guess, guild, guilt, guide, gherkin; but some words have no such indication, and cause much trouble both in reading and spelling, as, gear, geese, get, give, giddy, gimlet, girth, gingham, gill (of a

fish), in all which words the letter is hard.

#### EXAMPLES:

# G, NOT DOUBLED IN MONOSYLLABLES.

bag	nag	big	$\mathbf{dog}$	hug
brag	rag	dig	fog	lug
cag	shag	$\mathbf{fig}$	flog	mug
crag	stag	jig	$\mathbf{frog}$	pug
drag	swag	pig	$\mathbf{hog}$	rug
fag	tag	rig	jog	tug
flag	wag	sprig	$\log$	thug
gag	beg	twig	bug	_
hag	$\mathbf{leg}$	bog	dug	
lag	peg ·	$\mathbf{clog}$	drug	

After long	plāgue	fatigue	dec'a logue	mys' tagogue
vowels.	rōgue	intrigue	dem' agogue	ped' agogue
brōgue	teague		dī a logue	prō logue
fügue	vāgue	After short	ec'logue	syn' agogue
hägue	võgue	vowels.	ep'ilogue	trī a logue
league	colleague	cat'alogue	mon' o logue	

Like the letter k, g is silent in a few words commencing with the sound n, as gnarl, gnash, gnat, gnaw, gnome, gneiss, gnōmon, gnostic, but there is no evidence to prove that the g was ever sounded in these words.

# RULE VII.

# THE REPRESENTATION OF THE SOUND M.

There are three nasal consonant sounds in English, m, n, and ng. M is formed in the first position at the lips, where p, b, f, and v are likewise formed; n, in the second position at the fore-palate, where t, d, and l are formed; and ng in the third position, at the back of the mouth, where k, g (hard), and the German, Scotch, and Spanish gutturals are formed. They are all vocal continuous consonants, and the breath which produces them is entirely passed through the nose; though the lips, in two of them, n and ng, are open.

The nasal consonants, unlike nearly all the others, have no corresponding whispered sounds, the reason of which is, that the whispers are either inaudible, or too weak to be of

any value in speech.

The sound m cannot be represented by any other letter; it is never silent, except in mnemonics; and like most of the other consonant letters, is generally doubled when immediately succeeding a short accented vowel, and followed by another vowel, as, simmer.

# M, DOUBLED.

		,		
ammonite	dimmish	hammock	mummy	simmer
brimmer	dummy	humming	mummery	summer
clammy	emmet	hemming	nummular	summary
comma	flammable	im'minent	plummet	summit
com'ment	gammon .	im'molate	pommel	summons
common	gemmy	lammas	rammer	tammy
com'munist	gram'matist	lemma	rimming	Tommy
cramming	gummy	mammal	rummage	trammel
crummy	hammer	mammon	shimmer	trimmings

#### RULE VIII.

#### THE REPRESENTATION OF THE SOUND N.

There is no other letter than n to represent this sound. It is sometimes silent in such words as condemn, contemn, &c. It is never doubled at the end of words, one or two excepted, but is generally doubled when immediately succeeding an accented short vowel, and followed by another vowel, as dinner.

# N, DOUBLED.

#### RULE IX.

#### THE REPRESENTATION OF THE SOUND NG.

§ 1. This sound never commences a syllable, and is always represented by the digraph ng, except the sound of k or g (hard) follows, and then by n only; as bank, ink, ancle, finger, longer, which are pronounced bangk, ingk, ang-cle, fing-gur, long-gur. As the ng is formed at the same part of the mouth as k and g (hard), it is easier to be pronounced after k than n would be, which is formed near the teeth.

§ 2. Careless speakers in Yorkshire substitute n for ng, and say, "What are you do in? Where are you go in?" In Lancashire they commit the opposite fault, by adding the k, as:—"What are you do ink? Where are you go ink?" The teacher, in dictation lessons, should be very distinct in

his utterance of this sound.

ng hung bang ling bring long bung lungs clang pang cling ring dung rang fang rung fing sang flung sing gong sung hang sling	stung sprang spring thing thong throng wing length strength bringing clinging	fawning prying and hundreds others ending in ing.  ng by n onl an'chor an'ger bank brink crank dan'gler	jun'gl <i>e</i>
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# RULE X.

# THE REPRESENTATION OF THE SOUND S (HISS).

§ 1. The whispered sound of s, as heard in the word bless, is represented by the letters s and c, but by the former fifteen times oftener than by the latter, which is used in comparatively a few words, as, civil, censor, cylinder, &c., and sometimes in conjunction with s, as in scissors. The doctrine of chances shows that the pupil must always use s in preference to c, except in words in which he knows c to be the right letter.

§ 2. The letter s is always doubled when immediately preceded by a short accented vowel, and followed by another

vowel, as, massive; and at the end of all monosyllables containing a short vowel immediately preceding, as mass; but c, having its hissing sound, is never doubled; for in such words as accede, accent, the first is the explosive and the second the hissing power of the letter. S is always doubled in the affixes-less and -ness.

S, DOUBLED	toss	fault less	grāve ness	After l or r
888	truss	god less	keen ness	silent e is
brass	access'	ground less	kind ness	often added.
bless	address'	help less	lāme ness	$\mathbf{Els}e$
bliss	as sess'	härm less	lāte-ness	fâlse
buss	ca ress'	heed less	loud ness	pulse ·
cress	con fess'	hõpe less	mad ness	averse
cross	com press'	law less	mean ness	curse
chess	de press'	nāme less	reat ness	corse
cess	dĭ gress'	need less	new ness	coarse
class	dis tress'	pain less	pert ness	$car{ ext{ours}}e$
dress	ex cess'	path less	plain ness	gorse
dross	ex press'	peer less	poor ness	horse
fuss	im press'	rest less	rash ness	hearse
floss	mis 'tress	shāpe less	$\mathbf{red}$ $\mathbf{ness}$	morse
glass	mo rass'	sleep less	round ness	nurse
gloss	op press'	täste less	rich ness	purse
grass	re cess'	thrift less	queer ness	$ ext{ters}e$
guess	re press'	tooth less	sad ness	$\mathbf{vers}e$
hiss	pos sess'		sāme ness	$\mathbf{wors}e$
jess	pro fess'	Affix -ness	short ness	adverse
lass	suc cess'	Apt ness	steep ness	${f disburs}e$
less	trans gress'	bad ness	stern ness	${f dispers}e$
loss		bāse ness	strict ness	${f endors}e$
mass	Affix -less.	clean ness	swift ness	immerse
mess	art less	close ness	tärt ness	perverse
miss	brain less	dear ness	tāme ness	reverse
moss	blāme less	dim ness	thick ness	remorse
ness	cheer less	fine ness	thin ness	traverse
pass	cāre less	flat ness	trīte ness	
press		fleet ness	vast ness	
püss	daunt less	fond ness	vīle ness	
staress	end less	glad ness	white ness	
tress	faith less	good ness	wet ness	

§ 3. The plurals of nouns ending in whispered consonants

are formed by the addition of the sound s (hiss), as cat cats; except the word terminates in ss or sh, when it takes the syllable es, as losses, wishes.

#### EXAMPLES.

caps	des'erts	goats	insults	respects'
cāpes	dic'tates	guests	limits	rab'bits
coats	dints	heaps	mats	riv'ets
carrots	drifts	heats	mõments	scraps
clefts	faults	helps	ointments	ships
coasts	feasts	hornets	pārents	tents
comforts	flütes	ingots	plan'ets	tramps
därts	garrets	insects	pres' ents	velvets

- § 4. The third person singular of the present tense follows the same law as the above; as, asks, insists, adapts, permits, persists, &c., presses, wishes.
  - § 5. The whispered s after long vowels is generally represented by -ce, as:—

āce brāce dāce deuce dice de'vīce fāce fleece fārce grāce Greece īce in'voice jūice	māce mīce mīce nīce pāce plāce prīce peace piēce plaice police rāce rīce slīce	sprüce trāce trīce trūce thrīce tradūce twice vice voice caprice grimāce  also frequently in 2 and 3 syllable words after short	Jus mos	men 'ace nov' ice of 'fice pal' ace prac' tice pren' tice pref' ace pum 'ice ser' vice sol' stice sur' face sur' plice ser' vice sol' ace
lãce	slūice	words after short vowels, as	lat 'tice	ver juice
līce lūce	spāce spīce	a'va rice ärt' i fice	let 'tuce mal' ice	•

§ 6. After the sound n the whispered s is generally represented by -ce; and as about 475 words end in -nce, and only about 15 in -nse, the pupil, when in doubt, should always write -ce after n.

chance Fr dance gla dunce he	eunce rance ance ance	mince nonce once ounce pence	pounce prance quince sconce since	thence trance trounce whence wince
abun' dance au' di ence a void' ance al low' ance at tend' ance an noy' ance ab' sence ad vance' announce' ac cept' ance ac quaint'ance ap plī ance ap pear' ance	con cord' coun' te r de fence' de nound dis 'tance du 'rance de pend dil' i gen di verg' dis turb' en hance en trance es 'sence	nance ce' e e 'ence ace ence ance	in 'stance ig' no rance in' do lence in dul' gence mis chance' nui 'sance neg 'li gence of fence' or 'di nance ord 'nance pen 'ance pre tence' pro nounce'	re mem' brance se' quence se' quence sen 'tence sem 'blance scī 'ence sev'er ance sus 'ten ance suf'fer ance tem 'per ance tol'e rance u sance yal'ance
as sist' ance	en cnm '	brance	prov' ince	ven' geance

## RULE XI.

prū dence

pen 'i tence

pes' ti lence

prev' a lence

prov' i dence

quit 'tance

rā di ance

ro mance'

vā ri ance

vig 'il ence

vī 'o lence

ve' he mence

vir 'u lence

ut'ter ance

en dür 'ance

ev 'i dence

frā' grance

Flor' ence

guīd 'ance

hin' drance

fur 'therance

fi nance'

bal' ance

cā dence

crē dence

clear' ance

com mence'

con' science

cum 'brance

com plī 'ance

## THE REPRESENTATION OF THE VOCAL S OR Z.

This is the vocal sound of the preceding whispered consonant, and is represented by two letters, s and z, but by the former at least a thousand times oftener than by the latter. If a word commence with this sound, as zone, or end with this sound after a short vowel, as buzz (not being a plural of a noun, as buds, or a verb, as bids), we are obliged to use z; but the number of such words is very small.

A list of nearly all the words in the language in which z is used is given below; in all other cases the pupil can scarcely be wrong in writing s for this sound.

The plurals of nouns ending in a vowel or a vocal con-

sonant are formed by the addition of the vocal s, as are likewise the third persons singular of the present tense of verbs ending in the same manner, as rays, boys, rooms, dogs,—pays, sees, robs, gives.

The letter s when representing this sound is very rarely

doubled, even after short accented vowels, as chisel.

Z INITIAL. zeal zeal ous zen ith zest zinc	zōne zōol'ogy zōophyte zōolite zōolog'ical zoüäve	zounds zymot'ic zō'diac ze'bra zig'zag zeal'ot	zeph'ir ze'ro zīon Z final. buzz	phiz whiz
Z MEDIAL crā'zy diz'zy embez'zle friz'zle freeze	griz'zle guz'zle daz'zle driz'zle hāze hā'zy	haz'ard huzzā' lā'zy māze muz'zle nuz'zle	puz'zle quiz quiz'zing sīze sī'zar tea'zle	twee'zers whiz whiz'zing

### S FINAL IN VERBS AND PLURALS OF NOUNS.

abhors'	bar'rels	cul dees'	in flāmes'	pro fanes'
a bīdes'	blis'ters	de cays'	in 'roads	ren 'ders
a bounds'	bob'bins	dis cards'	lau' rels	sa loons'
ab stains'	blun 'ders	dis dains'	len' tils	san 'dals
ad hēres'	can' cels	em 'bers	man 'ners	tam 'pers
a bödes'	cav' erns	em 'blems	mär 'vels	tan 'trums
a lärms'	can' kers	em broils'	meth'ods	thun 'ders
al lows'	cher 'ubs	endũes′	mis leads'	trom bōnes'
a vails'	com pels'	fär things	Nor' mans	vam 'pires
ā 'corns	com plains'	fet' ters	ob scūres'	ves 'pers
ad 'ders	con döles'	Ger 'mans	ob trūdes'	vic 'tims
är 'gües	con fides'	glit 'ters	out laws	Van' dals
bal 'sams	con geals'	glad 'dens	per spīres'	vig 'ils
bap 'tisms	coun' ters	hin 'ders	plead' ings	vouch'ers

After the sounds sh, s or z, the syllable -es is added, as a second sibillant cannot be pronounced without the aid of a vowel, as:—

ash es	mesh es	wish es	püsh es 🕆	blotch es
lash es	dish es	büsh es	catch es	church es

crutch es	cross es	kiss es	min ces	grā ces
ditch es	dress es	chan ces	oun ces	lā ces
fetch es	lass es	dan ces	prin ces	sau ces
witch es	press es	fen ces	fa ces	spī ces
ass es	pass es	floun ces	fär ces	vī ces

The plurals of nouns ending in a digraph vowel or diphthong take simply the letter s, as boy, boys; but the plurals of nouns ending in y only take the letters ies, as pity, pities. The same rule applies to verbs with like endings.

## Y, in -ies.

		-,-			
dry	dries	eddy	ed dies	parry	par ries
fly	flies	fairy	fair ies	penny	pen nies
ply	plies	fancy	fan cies	pony	põ nies
try	tries	ferry	fer ries	puppy	pup pies
spy	spies	folly	fol lies	query	que ries
army	är mies	füry	fū ries	rally	ral lies
baby	bā bies	glöry	glō ries	rūby	rū bies
booby	boo bies	härpy	härpies	story	stō ries
brandy	bran dies	hurry	hur ries	study	stud ies
bülly	büllies	jūry	jū ries	tarry	tar ries
carry	car ries	lādy	lā dies	tally	tal lies
city	cit ies	marry	mar ries	tōry	tō ries
copy	cop ies	mercy	mer cies	treaty	treat ies
dally	dal lies	mummy	mum mies	vary	vā ries
daisy	dai sies	nāvy	nā vies	worthy	wor thies
dūty	dū ties	pansy	pan sies		

## S, ONLY AFTER A DIGRAPH.

days days clays frays plays prays rays ways boys	joys toys annoys employs destroys bows cows vows brews	mews pews caws daws flaws haws jaws laws paws	dīes līes tīes dōes fōes tōes keys alleys abbeys	kid neys lack eys mon keys pär leys pül leys tur keys	val leys vol leys at tor neys buys buoys
cloys	dews •	thaws	chim'neys	tour neys	. r

### RULE XII.

### THE REPRESENTATION OF THE SOUND SH.

§ 1. Sh is a whispered continuous consonant occurring in almost all languages, and, singularly enough, having no single letter to represent it in any one. Take our word shoe, for instance, which is composed of only two sounds; in English, the phonic representation is shoo; in French, chou; in German, sch uh; in Italian, sci u; and in Portuguese, ch u; in every case a digraph being used for the simple sound sh.

§ 2 This sound is almost always represented by sh; as in shall, wish; the principal exceptions being after the sounds 1 or n, when ch is used. It is also the second element of the diphthongal consonant ch in church, which is pronounced tsh-ur-tsh. This sound is represented by ti, ci, or ce, in words ending in -ous, as ambitious, gracious, farinaceous; also in

words ending in -tial, as partial, initial, essential.

§ 3. Or'thoepists differ about the pronunciation of ch in such words as belch, filch, bench, inch; some making them belsh, filsh, bensh, insh; and others, beltsh, filtsh, bentsh, intsh. This, however, causes no difficulty in the spelling, as ch must be used after l or n, in whichever way the words are pronounced.

§ 4. Plurals of nouns cannot be formed by the addition of s after this sound, but must take the syllable -es, as wish-es, inch-es, arch-es.

#### EXAMPLES.

shaft	flash	blanch	fishes	grā' cious
shame	dish	bunch	büshes	ca pā' cious
shärk	fish	lunch	cau tious	sa gā' cious
ship	gush	paunch	fic tious	vo rā' cious
short	brush	belch	fac tious	au dā' cious
shout	büsh	filch	infec' tious	ce tā' ceous
shrink	bench	squelch	flagi 'tious	crus tā' ceous
shred	stench	flashes	vex ā 'tious	far i nā' ceous
cash	French	dishes	spā' cious	
clash	branch	brushes	spē' cious	

#### RULE XIII.

### THE REPRESENTATION OF THE SOUND ZH.

This is the vocal power of the preceding whispered consonant sh, and as the latter is always represented by a digraph, this, on the other hand, is always represented by the *single* letter s or z, but generally by s. It is not a common sound in English, though very frequent in French. It is most frequent in English under the disguise of j or g soft, of which compound consonant it forms the second element, g or j being equal to dzh. (See rule 25.)

This sound never commences or ends a purely English word; as a simple sound it is most frequently heard in the

the termination -sion, when pronounced zhun.

ZH by S. crō sier		sēi zure	col li'sion de lū'sion	in fū sion in vā sion
$h\bar{o}$ sier		zh in sion.	de ri'sion	in trū sion
lei' sure	zh by z.	al lū sion	divi' sion	per suā sion
mea' sure	az'ūre	con fū sion	e vā sion	pro fū sion
plea' sure	brā zier	con clū sion	explo sion	pre ci'sion
ū sual	glā zier	con tũ sion	in ci'sion	pro vi'sion

### RULE XIV.

## THE REPRESENTATION OF THE SOUND F.

This is a simple whispered continuous consonant sound formed at the lips, and exists in all the European languages. It is represented by f and ph, but by the former (f) about fifteen times oftener than the latter (ph), which is never used but in words derived from the Greek. It is one of the three consonant letters f, l and s, that are doubled in monosyllables, as buff, cuff, lull, bull, moss, pass.

F is doubled when immediately succeeding a short accented vowel and when final in a word; or when it is followed by another vowel or by l or r; as cliff, chaff, toffy, gaffer, baffle, scuffle, saffron. No doubling of the letter takes place if another consonant intervene, as self, gulf; or if it follow a long vowel or diphthong, as safe, grief, life, loaf.

It is also doubled in two or three syllable words when immediately succeeding an unaccented vowel, as mastiff.

#### EXAMPLES.

## After short vowels.

buff	cliff	doff	luff	quaff
bluff	chuff	gruff	$\mathbf{m}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{f}\mathbf{f}$	ruff
chaff	cuff	huff	puff	sniff

snuff stiff stuff	staff scoff bai'liff	cai'tiff dis'taff mid'riff	plain'tiff pon'tiff rebuff'	riff'raff tip'staff sher'iff
	After ?	long vowels an	d diphthongs	
beef	fief	līfe	hoof	turf
brief	${f sheaf}$	rīfe	proof	dwarf
belief	$\mathbf{thief}$	${f str\bar{i}fe}$	roof	$\mathbf{delf}$
chief	$\mathbf{lief}$	wīfe	$\mathbf{woof}$	pelf
grief	chāfe	$\mathbf{coif}$	scärf	shelf

loaf

aloof

In words derived from the Greek, the English, French and Germans use ph, as *philosophy*, *physic*; but the Italians and Spaniards have discarded the digraph, and write f, as *filosofia*, *fisica*.

surf

serf

wolf

The form f is most common in one, two, or three syllable words, but ph is more frequent in words of four or

more syllables.

relief

leaf

sāfe

fīfe

### WORDS SPELLED WITH PH.

lymph	eph' od	au' to graph	Phil' o mel
nymph	strō phe	cen' o taph	Phi lis 'tine
sylph	graph'ic	ce phal' ic	phos' phor us
phäse	neph' ew	ep'i taph	phleg mat' ic
sphēre	soph' ist	me phit' ic	phi lip 'pic
phrāse	sy 'phon	ne phrit'ic	spher ic al
phal'anx	ter 'aph	oph' i cleīde	phar'ma ceu 'tic
phan 'tasm	triph thong	oph thal' mic	phle bot' o my
phan' tom	trō 'phy	o phid' ian	phi lan 'thro pist
phar' ynx	trī 'umph	oph thal' mia	e phem' er al
cā⁄liph	ser' aph	Pā phi an	phre nol'o gy
cī'pher	trī glyph	par' a graph	phil' o soph'ic
Daph' ne	phō 'cal	phys' ic al	phe nom'e non
Del 'phic		phar' i see	soph' ist ry
diph 'thong	aph' o rism	phar' ma cy	so phist' ic al
as phalt'	aph' ro dīte	pho 'to graph	_

# RULE XV.

THE EEPRESENTATION OF THE SOUND V.

This is the vocal power of the preceding whispered con-

sonant f. It is never doubled under any circumstances, (navvy excepted), and therefore, gives no indication of the quality of the preceding vowel, whether long or short, accented or unaccented. A silent e is always added when the sound ends a word, as give, dove, rove, wave. There is no difficulty in representing this sound in spelling, as v is the only letter that can do it.

Vowel				
Short.	Long.	Short.	Long.	a līve'
liv'er	$d ilde{ extbf{i}}' extbf{v} ext{er}$	nev'er	lē'ver	ar rīve'
giv'er	${ m dr}ar{ ext{r}}'{ m ver}$	clev'er	wea'ver	be liēve'
riv'er	shrī'ving	sev'er	hea'ving	con cēive
shiv'er	thrī'ving	glov'er	$\bar{\mathrm{o}}'\mathrm{ver}$	de prīve'
quiv'er	stī'ver	lov'er	plō'ver	im prove'
slav'er	slā'ver	cov'er	$r\bar{o}'ver$	re cēive'
sliv'er	strī'ving	hov'er	trō'ver	sur vīve'
clav'er	grā'ver	hov'el	${f clar o}'{f ver}$	1
ev'er	fē'ver	1	${f d}$ r $ar{{f o}}'$ ver	1

From four to five hundred adjectives end with the termination -ive, pronounced short, as iv. Ex: expensive, impulsive, inductive, destructive.

#### RULE XVI.

#### THE REPRESENTATION OF THE WHISPERED TH.

This sound and the vocal th in *them*, are unknown in the French, German and Italian languages, but are common in English and Spanish. The whispered th is *always* represented by th, and consequently causes no difficulty in spelling.

#### EXAMPLES.

bath	$\mathbf{frith}$	${f cloth}$	$\mathbf{worth}$	sixth
hath	$\mathbf{smith}$	$\mathbf{broth}$	$f\overline{o}rth$	thank
lath	fifth	${f moth}$	north	thatch
path	pith	${f troth}$	$\mathbf{sooth}$	thwack
heath	width	$\mathbf{depth}$	tooth	thrash
sheath	$\mathbf{both}$	length	${f r\hat uth}$	${f theft}$
teeth	oath	strength	trûth	thin
faith	loath	twelfth	mouth	thrift
filth	${f quar oth}$	bîrth	south	thick
tilth	slöth	mîrth	month	$\mathbf{throb}$

throng	thrush	$\mathbf{third}$	thrill	thrive
thong	thrust	thîrst	$\mathbf{threw}$	thröne
thug	$\mathbf{thud}$	$\mathbf{three}$	thews	throat
thump	thaw	thiēf	thrice	${f thorn}$

The one-syllable words in which either the whispered or vocal th occurs, are of Anglo-Saxon origin, but the words of several syllables are mostly derived from the Greek, and have the whispered th only.

Those who lisp use these sounds instead of s or z, and are said to be short-tongued; this, however, is a misnomer, as the tongue has to be protruded further for th than for s, the tip being placed between the teeth, while in s it is behind them.

ap'athy	an tip 'a thy	leth'ar gy	pleth'o ra
$\mathbf{Ath'ens}$	ap o the 'o sis	Lē'the	sym 'pa thy
au'thor	ca thär' tic	le vī'a than	the 'a tre
$\bar{\mathbf{a}}'\mathbf{t}\mathbf{heist}$	ca thē' dral	lith'arge	the ol'o gy
a nath'e ma	cath'o lic	lĭ thot'o my	ther'mal
au thor' ity	cath' e ter	meth'od	thē 'sis
a poth' e cary	$ar{ ext{e}}$ 'ther	math'emat'ics	
am'e thyst	eth'ics	pa thet' ic	

### RULE XVII.

#### THE REPRESENTATION OF THE VOCAL TH.

This is the vocal power of the preceding whispered consonant. It is always represented by th, but sometimes a silent e is added to indicate vocality, as breathe. All the words containing this sound are of Anglo-Saxon origin. It is not nearly so frequent a sound as the whispered th.

thee	$\mathbf{th\bar{e}se}$	bāthe	blīthe	${f clar othe}$
thou	the	lāthe	līthe	loathe
$\mathbf{th}_{\mathbf{y}}$	this	swäthe	scythe	booth
thine	$\mathbf{then}$	. seethe	tithe	soothe
them	${f thar ose}$	breathe	$oldsymbol{w}$ rithe	$\mathbf{smooth}$
their	thence	wreathe	with	

### RULE XVIII.

# THE REPRESENTATION OF THE SOUND L.

§ 1. This beautiful sound, which is almost as clear, loud, and vocal as any of the vowels, is always represented by the

letter l. It is so vocal as to form a syllable without the aid of a vowel, if preceded by a consonant; though custom requires an e to be added, which, however, is both silent and useless, as able, fickle, supple, baffle, title, saddle.

§ 2. L is one of the three letters (f, s and l) which is always doubled at the end of one-syllable words when immediately succeeding a short vowel, as doll, full, will: but if another consonant follow it is not doubled, as silk, smelt, build.

- § 3. All the consonants in our language have both whispered and vocal powers, as p, b; t, d; k, g; s, z; f, v, &c.; except h, m, n, ng, l, r, w and y. H, being the aspirate, has no vocal power, and m, n, ng, l, and r, have no whispered power; the reason of which is, that the apertures through which the breath issues are so large, that whisper would be almost inaudible, and consequently useless as an element of speech.
- § 4. The sound 1 is so vocal and unites so easily with other consonants, that it is called by grammarians a *liquid*. Our school grammars contain many technical terms which do not convey a very definite meaning to either master or pupil, and the author of this treatise confesses that many of them raise only indistinct ideas in his own mind. Here follows a list of such terms collected from various grammars.
- § 5. Consonants are described as explosives or explodents;—continuous or continuants;—whispered, sharp, thin, surd, or light;—voice, vocal, spoken, sonant, thick, or heavy;—tonic, sub-tonic, and atonic;—aspirate, lenē, nasal, guttural, palatal, liquid, mute, and semi-mute;—hard or soft;—labiodental, labio-nasal, dento-palatal, dento-nasal; the maxillar, the palatal-hissing, the palatal-buzzing, the trilled-dental, the linguo-dental breath consonant, and others.

Vowels are described as being long, broad, open;—short, brief, stopped;—narrow, slender, close or guttural;—dependent and independent;—nasal, diphthongs and triphthongs; simple or pure, compound or impure, and others.

A principal of one of the Training Colleges wittily remarked, "That many of these terms applied to sound, are as intelligible as the phrase As big as a piece of chalk, if applied to size."

§ 6. The letter 1 is silent in some words before f or m, in which it was probably sounded formerly, as the passage

from Shakespeare, quoted in Rule 2, goes far to prove; but though the l is silent, it affects the quality of the preceding vowel by making it long, as bälm, cälm, pälm, psälm, quälm, cälf, hälf sälve.

- § 7. The sound au before 1 in some monosyllables is represented by the letter a followed by two ll's, as all, ball, call, fall, hall, pall, gall, tall, &c. The letter a is similarly affected after w, as warm, water, walk, wart, warn, &c.
- § 8. The syllable füll, when an affix, is unaccented and loses one l, as spoonfül, artfül, ūsefül; it also loses one l as a prefix, as fülfül'; in compound words both ll's are retained, as füll-faced, füll-eared, füll-drive. The phonic principle is not a certain guide as to the doubling or otherwise of the letter l, and the pupil should notice and endeavour to remember the many irregularities connected with writing it. Words ending in l at present double it in adding the syllables -ish, -ing, -y or -ly,—er and -or, even if the foregoing vowel be a short unaccented one, thus violating a principle that applies to every other consonant; as tra'velling, rev'eller, coun'sellor.

The opinion that I ought to follow the same law that governs all the other consonants (except v), and not be doubled after *unaccented* vowels, as in trav'eler, per'iling, &c., seems to be gaining ground.

DOUBLE : buil bell bill câll cell chill dull dull dwell drill ell fâll	gill grill gull håll hell hill ill kill lull mill Moll mull	quell quill rill sell shell shrill skill smell smæll spell swell tåll till	well will alley ballast ballad belly billet billiards bully collier dally dollar fallacy fillet	mal'let mil'li ner mol'li fy mul'lion nul'li ty pal'let ral'ly sal'ly sul'len tal'ly till'age val'ley vil'lany
fâll fell	pâll pill	thrill trill	fol'ly	wil'ling wil'ly
fill frill	pīli põll püll	trull wâll	gul'let hol'ly jel'ly	wil'low

### RULE XIX.

## THE REPRESENTATION OF THE TWO SOUNDS OF R.

- § 1. There are two sounds of this letter; the first a trill, when it commences a syllable, as reed, ripe, root; when it follows an explosive consonant, as brim, prim, trust, draw, crude, growl; when it occurs between two vowels, as array, tarry, very, Mary, Sarah; and also after the consonant sounds f, sh and th, as frill, shriek, thrive.
- § 2. The second sound is much less distinct, and is or ought to be heard in such words as bard, farm, fern, learn, bird, birth, born, storm, burst. In these cases the Irish and the Scotch often give the sound too strongly, in fact give the first sound of the letter, while many of the English fall into the opposite fault and do not give any sound of r at all.
- § 3. From our having no recognised mode of representing the long sound of the u in but, we employ the letter r as a conventional sign united to almost any of the vowel letters to express it, as sir, earn, fern, birth, earth, work, burn, burst. Uh is also used conventionally to express this sound, as ah is to express the long a in father.
- § 4. The first or trilled sound of r presents little difficulty in spelling, as r or rr must always be written for it; but the second sound (in burn), is so slightly uttered as to be inappreciable to some ears; often indeed the speaker altogether omits the sound, and this is a source of difficulty to the pupil. Perhaps the best way for him to avoid mistakes, is to notice the words in which this power of r occurs, and endeavour to retain them in his memory.
- § 5. The second power of r seems to be the incompleted action of the first or trilled r. Carefully observe what is done in -ma (last syllable of mama'), mar and marry. In -ma the tongue lies at the bottom of the mouth; in mar, having pronounced -ma as before, the tip of the tongue rises nearly to the roof of the palate and then descends, and the result is mar; in marry, having pronounced the word mar, as described, the point of the tongue, instead of descending, is pushed rapidly forward, and the trilled r is produced.
- § 6. The letter r is not so regularly doubled after short accented vowels as the other consonants are, there being many exceptions, as very, bury, verify, &c.

berry cherry	merry perry	carry harry marry	curry flurry hurry	irritate hurricane
Derry	serry	parry	sorry	
ferry	sherry	quârry	irrigate	

§ 7. In dictating the following words, the second power of the r should be heard. Scorn, farm, scar, dollar, vulgar, poor, should not be pronounced as if written, scaun, fahm, scah, dolla, vulga, poo-a.

## THE R BEFORE ANOTHER CONSONANT.

bärd	färm	stork	jerk	swörn
			•	
card	härm	form	hurt	fört
härd	chärm	storm '	flîrt	short
lärd	barn	wârm	shîrt	snort
yärd	därn	swârm	curt	sort
ärt	board	whârf	burl	wârt
cärt	hoard	dwârf	$\operatorname{\mathbf{curl}}$	quârt
pärt	wârd	torch	furl	carp
bark	$\operatorname{cord}$	scorch	hurl	härp
därk	$\mathbf{lord}$	perch	gîrl	shärp
härk	$\mathbf{born}$	bîrch	twîrl	turf
lärk	corn	lurch	$\mathbf{burn}$	scurf
märk	$\mathbf{lorn}$	church	churn	chirp
pärk	$\mathbf{morn}$	dîrk	$\mathbf{spurn}$	thorp
spärk	$\mathbf{thorn}$	kirk	turn	shears
stärk	scorn	$\mathbf{murk}$	urn	hers
stärt	${f shorn}$	smîrk	fern	firm
chärt	wârn	turk	stern	term
ärm	cork	lurk	$\mathbf{torn}$	märl
bärm	fork	work	wōrn	snärl

# THE SECOND SOUND OF R, WHEN FINAL

bär	beer	peer	or	mīre
cär	cheer	rear	for	īre
fär	dear	sear	nor	quīre
pär	fear	steer	poor	shīre
scär	hear	shear	dīre	sīre
spär	jeer ·	sneer	fire	spīre
stär	mē <b>re</b>	spear	hīre	squire
tär	near	veer	lyre	tire

wire	snöre	equāre	wârd er	yon der
ore	stōre	arrear'	or der	cor ner
bōre	swōre	aspīre'	bör der	rā'cer
core	yōre	col'lar	boar der	dan'cer
fore	cūre	dol'lar	lead'er	fen'cer
gōre	lūre	pop'lar	mem'ber	boun'cer
lōre	pūre	pō'lar	can'cer	sō ber
mōre	eūre	sō'lar	fend er	shud'der
pōre	bāre	grō'cer	ten'der	slan'der
erōa	māre	härd'er	ren'der	el'der
tōre	· pāre	lärder	up per	feed er
wōre	rāre	gär'ner	un der	$\mathbf{fod'der}$
shōre	stāre	pärt'ner	hin der	murder

### RULE XX.

## THE REPRESENTATION OF THE CONSONANT SOUND W.

The sound w and the succeeding sound y are explosive vowels rather than consonants, closely resembling the explodents b and d, from the rapidity of the action and the impossibility of prolonging the sound. There is no difficulty in representing this sound in spelling, as there is no other letter than w, except the sound follows k, when kw have to be written by qu, as in queen. The letter w is never doubled. It unites with a, e and o to form digraphs, as aw, ew, ow, but is never a vowel by itself, except in Welsh, where it has the power of our u in full, if short, or oo in fool, if long; thus, drug (Welsh), is pronounced droog.

W is sometimes a silent letter before the sound r, as wrap, wrest, wring, wrong, wrath, wreck, with their derivatives and compounds.

Mr. A. J. Ellis, a great phonetic authority, in his conjectural pronunciation of the Ormulum, an old English poem, written about 1250, supposes this silent w to have had the power of v, and written to have been pronounced written, and so on of other words with w before r.

A few examples of the sound w will suffice :-

wan wârt wârm wâll	wet went win	will wool quaint	quest quill forward	backward onward outward
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## RULE XXI.

### THE REPRESENTATION OF THE CONSONANT SOUND OF Y.

This explosive non-continuous sound partakes of the nature of both vowel and consonant. This sound commences but never ends a syllable. It is generally represented by y, as in youth; sometimes, however, by u, as in use; and occasionally by i, as in onion.

The letter y is used for forming digraphs with a, e and o, as in bay, valley, boy; and is always used for the short sound

of i when final in a word, as silly, folly.

#### EXAMPLES.

Y INITIAL. year yield	yoke yet	u surp' ūniform u 'ni ty	mil'lion on'ion scul'lion	best' ial cord' ial fil 'ial
yam	$oldsymbol{u}=oldsymbol{y}ar{oldsymbol{u}}.$	ū 'ni verse	mul'lion	cru 'cial
your	ūnit		pil'lion	christ 'ian
ye	ūse	$oldsymbol{i}=oldsymbol{y}.$	pin'ion	min' ion
yonder	ū 'pas	ban' ian	o pin'ion	

## RULE XXII.

## ON THE ASPIRATE AND THE LETTER H.

The letters of the alphabet in all the European languages are fewer than the elementary sounds, and contrivances are adopted to remedy the deficiency by writing two letters together, to represent those sounds for which there is no single letter. The letter h plays an important part in this respect in the English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese languages. In English it unites with s, to form the simple consonant sound in shall; with c, to form the frequent consonantal diphthong in church; with t, to form a digraph for the two sounds heard in thin and then; with p, to form a second character for f, as in physic; and occasionally with g, to indicate its hard sound, as in gherkin. Its use is so great as an assistant letter for forming digraphs, that it is employed in this way 66 times out of every 100 where it occurs, and only 32 times as an aspirate, whilst twice in the 100 it is altogether silent.

The aspirate is a strongly whispered vowel of the same kind as the vowel it precedes; but as it does not possess the essential characteristics of vowels, vocality and absence of whisper, it is properly classed among the consonants. For instance, when we pronounce he, we have first an audible whisper of  $\bar{e}$  and then the vowel  $\bar{e}$ ; when we say high, we have first an audible whisper of a, the first element of the diphthong  $\bar{i}$ , immediately followed by the vocal diphthong  $\bar{i}$ ; consequently there are in reality as many qualities of aspirates as there are of vowels.

To render a whisper audible through the comparatively large openings of the vocal positions a great expenditure of breath is required, the effect of which is to cause all aspirated syllables to be louder than others, or accented. Any one may verify this for himself. The quantity of air contained in the lungs of an ordinary sized man, when fully inflated, is about sixteen cubic inches. Try how often you can pronounce the word bat in moderately quick time, and you will probably do so thirty-two times before the lungs are exhausted, thus consuming half a cubic inch for each time the word bat is spoken. Inflate the lungs again, and say the word hat, which only differs from the former word by the substitution of the aspirate for b; the lungs will be exhausted probably before you have spoken it ten times, proving the consumption of breath to be one and a half cubic inches for each word, or three times as much as the word bat requires. Here we seem to have a reason founded in nature herself for the gradually increasing disuse of the aspirate among the less educated classes.

Aspiration renders syllables loud or accented, but as we require at least one unaccented syllable on either side of an accented one, we can pronounce with aspiration exhibit, but not exhibition; for the bi in the latter word bearing the accent will not allow of the hi being accented as well, which it would be if aspirated. We can, therefore, pronounce the word only as exi-bi-tion, without the h.

Monosyllables commencing with h cannot, therefore, always have it sounded, because those words only which the meaning requires to be emphatic will bear the aspiration. In the sentence *How high he holds his head!* in which as isolated words all would be aspirated, the unaccented words must have their h silent. We now see why such words as history and he'ro are aspirated, while the removal of the accent to another syllable causes the h to be silent in the derivatives histor'ical, histo 'rian, un'histor' ical, hero' ical.

When aspiration is heard it must be represented by h, as

there is no other letter can do it. A great difficulty in spelling arises from being obliged to write the letter so frequently when it is silent. Almost the only assistance that can be given to the pupil is to furnish him with a list of those words in which the h has to be written but not sounded, they are:—

hon'est hon'esty dishon'est dishon'esty	hour	histor'ic histor'ical histor'ical homer'ic		hered'itary hexam'eter
hon'or hon'orary hon'orable	hostler hotel' harmon'ic harmon'ical	herō'ic	helmin'thic harang'ue hydrau'lic heptan'dria	hypoth'esis hostil'ity

Authorities differ respecting herb, hospital, humor and humble, but the general practice now is to aspirate them.

## WORDS IN WHICH THE H IS SOUNDED.

hack	härm	$\mathbf{heel}$	hilt	hōne
had	härp	hear	him	$\mathbf{hood}$
haft	härsh	heat	hinge	hoof
hag	hūge	heath	hint	hook
hail	hash	$\mathbf{heav}e$	hunch	how
hair	hasp	hedge	$\mathbf{h}\bar{\mathbf{r}}\mathbf{e}$	howl
hāle	hāste	$\mathbf{head}$	kiss	hoop
huff	härt	held	hiss	$\mathbf{hoot}$
hälf	hatch	help	hīve	hōpe
hält	hāte	$\mathbf{hem}$	$\mathbf{hoard}$	hop
hä <i>lve</i>	hulk	hen	$\mathbf{hoax}$	horn
ham	haul	hence	hob	hunt
hand	have	$\mathbf{hum}$	hock	hurl
hang	$\mathbf{haw}$	herd	hod	$\mathbf{hurt}$
härd	hawk	hers	$\mathbf{hog}$	husk
hug ,	hay	hew	hoist	
hāre	hāze	$\mathbf{h}\mathbf{\bar{i}de}$	hōld	
härk	$\mathbf{h}ar{\mathbf{e}}$	hump	hōme	

## RULE XXIII.

## THE COMPOUND CONSONANT X (KS).

These whispered sounds are represented by x, cs, ks and cc, as in six, attics, necks, lakes, and accent. It is necessary to know the meaning of the word containing these sounds, in order to write them correctly. No word or syllable commences with the sound ks, but many words commence with the prefix ex-, always written with an x, as extol, exclude, extent. It is chiefly in the endings of words that these sounds occasion any difficulty.

If these sounds end a noun in the singular number we must use x, as fox, box, axe, tax, ox, sex, flax, wax, index, apex, &c.; and we also retain the x when we make plurals of them, as foxes, taxes, sexes, boxes.

If a verb in the *infinitive* mood end in these sounds we must use x, as to fix, vex, hoax, mix; and we retain the x in all tenses and derivatives, as fixes, fixed, fixing, fixture, fixity, fixable.

The foregoing are almost the only cases in which the letter x is used; we will now give rules for these sounds when represented by cs or ks.

If these sounds end a noun in the *plural* number we must write cks, ks or cs, as *frocks*, *books*, *critics*; also the third person singular of the present tense of verbs, as *sucks*, *seeks*, *physics*. That is, an s is simply added to nouns and verbs ending in the sound k. See Rule 5.

After the prefixes ac- or ex-, soft c is added to form the sound x, as access, accēde, excîte, excel.

No word begins with the sound x, but about thirty begin with the letter x, sounded as z, as Xerxes, Xenophon, Xanthic, &c.

## RULE XXIV.

# THE COMPOUND CONSONANT X (GZ).

This is the vocal power of the preceding compound consonant, and consists of the elements g z. It is only in the prefix ex-that x (gz) is ever used, as exist, exhort, exhume, exult, exhibit, exhale, exact, exâlt. In all other cases the sounds are represented by the two letters g s, as in the examples following:—

bags	mugs	brags	leagues	dīalogues
bogs	rugs	awiga	rogues	syn'agogues
drugs	begs	lugs	plāgues	
fogs	lags	tugs	fügues	

### RULE XXV.

## THE COMPOUND CONSONANT CH (TSH).

This is a compound consonant consisting of the whispered sounds t and sh. This combination of sounds is common in English, Italian and Spanish, but is altogether absent from the French, and is not frequent in the German. It is always represented by the digraph ch, but after a short vowel the letter t is generally prefixed, as in match, clutch, except a consonant intervene, and then by ch only, as bench, filch.

A few common words are exceptions to the -tch rule, as such, much, rich, which, &c.

Tch after short vowels	bitch ditch	dutch	Ch after long vowels.	As ch or sh after n.
batch	flitch	Ch after r.	couch	See Rule 12.
catch	itch	ärch	crouch	branch
hatch	pitch	lärch	pouch	clench
latch	stich	pärch	slouch	$\mathbf{drench}$
$\mathbf{match}$	switch	stärch	vouch	inch
patch	twitch	perch	coach	lunch
scratch	witch	church	poach	$\mathbf{munch}$
snatch	blotch	lurch	roach	punch
thatch	botch	bîrch	$\mathbf{beech}$	stench
fetch	notch	põrch	$\mathbf{reach}$	French
retch	$\mathbf{scotch}$	scorch	teach	trench
sketch	clutch	$\mathbf{torch}$	preach	
stretch	crutch		•	

### RULE XXVI.

## THE COMPOUND CONSONANT J (DZH).

This is the vocal power of the preceding ch, and is composed of the sounds d and z in azure. At the beginning of words it is represented by j before a, o and u, and by g (soft) before e, i and y, as jam, jot, jump,—gem, gist, gyrate. When this sound immediately succeeds a short accented vowel it is represented by dg, the d being for the purpose of showing

that the vowel is short, as edge, dodge, judge; but if a consonant intervene, by g only, as cringe, bulge. After long vowels or diphthongs ge only is written, as rage, huge.

When final in two or more syllable words, -ge and not -dge is used, whether the short vowel be accented or not, as savage,

courage.

In adding the syllable -ment to words ending in -dge, the silent e is now cancelled, as judgment, lodgment, abridgment, &c.

After short	podge	bulge	stage	jot
vowels-dge.	budge	cringe	wage	jūice
badge	fudge	fringe	liege	Jūly
<b>ca</b> dge	grudge	hinge	siege	just
dredge	judge	plunge	hūge	jump
fadge	nudge	singe	Ū	jug
Madge	sludge	sponge	By j, before	
edge	trudge	twinge	a, o, u.	jum'ble
hedge		Ü	jade	jun'to
fledge	A consonant	Ge after	James	•
ledge	intervening.	long vowels.	jag	im'age
pledge	dîrge	age	jam	rav'age
aledge	förge	cage	Jōb	steer'age
sedge	chärge	gage	joint	um brage
wedge	gorge	page	join	ūs'age
dodge	serge	rage	joy	vint'age
lodge	urge	sage	joist	coin'age

## THE VOWELS.

## RULE XXVII.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE SHORT VOWEL SOUND I (PITY).

This sound is not exactly the short power of ee in meet, but may be considered so practically for teaching reading and spelling. It is almost always represented by the letter i in any part of a word but the end, when y is used as a finishing letter, as iniquity, sillily, privity. The letter i is sometimes silent, as in evil, basin, devil, raisin. The letter y is used in the interior of a word instead of i in a small number of words

derived from the Greek, as *syntax*, of which a list is given below; but the rule is so nearly absolute about y being a finishing letter only, that the pupil, when in doubt, should always write i in the interior of a word.

By i. fin pin sin shin spin thin this with	dis'trict fin'ish gip'sy grit'ty im pinge' in'ly liv'id mis'ty nim'bly pit'y	dig'ni ty di min'ish dim'i ty dis pir'it di vin'i ty fin'ish ing frisk'i ly im plic'it in fin'i ty in hib'it	pith'i ly priv'i ly priv'i ty ris'i bly trin'i ty vin dic'tive vis' i bly Exceptions.	symp'tom syr'inge sys'tem dis pep'tic cyl'inder lab'y rinth lymphat'ic pyr'a mid syc'o phant syl'la ble
british chilly citric cit'y civ'ic civ'il dig'it dis til' dis tinct'	pith'y pith'y quin'sy silk'y skin'ny stin'gy thrift'y trick'y wit'ty	in injuity in stinctive in stinctive in dis tincti in sip'id in trin'sic lim'it ing lin guist'ic mim'ic ry min'is try	lymph lynx nymph cly'ster cym'bal lyr'ic sym'bol syn'tax syn'od syn'dic	sylla bus sym'me try tym'pa num gym nas'tic sym'phony

### RULE XXVIIL

## THE REPRESENTATION OF THE SHORT VOWEL E (PET).

This is the short sound of a in māte, and being almost invariably written with the letter e, it occasions but little difficulty in spelling. A few words are irregular, as dead, deaf, lead (metal), breath, &c., in which ea is pronounced as &. Sometimes the letter has to be written when silent, as in revel, weasel, navel, and it has always to be written in that large class of words ending in -ple, -ble, -tle, -dle, -cle, and -gle. The letter e is extensively used at the end of words to lengthen the previous vowel, as gave, mēre, hīve, bone, tūne, lyre.

#### EXAMPLES.

Bet end	pen set	bre vet' cent'ner	des'ert ef fect'	es'sence ev'er
fen	bend'ed	cle <b>v</b> ′er	em'bers	ex cel'
men	bet'ter	clem'ent	$\mathbf{em'blem}$	ex cept

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ex pend' fen'der fer ment' hel'met let'ter mem'ber mend'ed neglect' preb'end	pres'ence reck'less ren'der semp'stress sen'tence shel'ter tem'per trem'ble vel'vet	clemency em bez'zle en'ergy ex'cel lent ex cept'ed ex cres'cence ex pect'ed ex tend'ed	rem'e dy repre hend'	rev'el ry rev'er ence rev'er end Sep tem'ber shel'ter less ten'derly ten'den cy ten'e ment vet'er an vel'yet ed
prevent'	wel'ter	letter-press	repre sent'	vel'vet ed

### RULE XXIX.

## THE REPRESENTATION OF THE SHORT VOWEL A. (PAT).

This sound is not exactly the short vowel of a in mark, but may be considered so practically for teaching reading and spelling. It is always written with the letter a, and consequently occasions little difficulty in spelling. A as a single letter is never silent.

#### EXAMPLES.

am.	a mass'	mam mä'	van'dal	cal'a bash
and	a slant	man'age	vas'sal	dam'na ble
bank	at'las	mar'shal		fa nat'ic
man	at tach'	naph'tha	Al ham'bra	fandan'go
rag	bal/last	pam'pas	a can'tha	par'a sang
sap	ca bal'	papä'	advan'tage	par'al lax
ab'ba	cap'stan	pas'chal	ag'gra vāte	phantas'ma
ab stract'	car'at	san'dal	an'a gram	sar'aband
a dapt'	dam'ask	stand'ard	ant arc'tic	trag'a canth
ad vance	gram'mar	stan'za	ba nä'na	tal'is man
a larm	lar'va	tär'tar	Pan a mä'	tan'ta lize

## RULE XXX.

# THE REPRESENTATION OF THE SHORT VOWEL O (POT).

The writing of the preceding short vowel sounds, i,  $\check{e}$  and  $\check{a}$  (Rules 27, 28 and 29), is, as we have shown, attended with little difficulty; but the remaining short vowel sounds,  $\check{o}$  and  $\check{o}$ ,  $\check{u}$  and u, in the words not,  $\grave{o}$ mit, bill and but, are subjected to greater irregularity, and are not so amenable to rules.

The sound of o in not is the short power of the au in

Paul, and is almost always, when accented, written o, as in upon', non'sense, pon'tiff; the few exceptions occur when the sound ŏ is preceded by the consonant sound w, and the letter a is then used instead of o, as in wan'ton, wal'low, want, wash, wart, &c.

The letter o has sometimes to be written when silent, as in reason, prison, and also in unaccented syllables to represent the sound of u in but, as labor, interior, acrimony, territory. The phonic principle of writing words as they are pronounced is not sufficient in these cases, and observation and memory must come to its assistance.

#### EXAMPLES.

O under	proffer	oss'i fy	Represented	war'rant
the accent.	prom'ise	mon'i tor	by a after w.	wat'tle
bon'net	ros'trum	mon'o dy	waltz	war'ren
dol'lar	sol'id	mon'o gram	want	Quar'ry
flor'in	sol'vent	nom'i nal	wan	quar'rel
gob'lin	ton'ic	non'descript	wand	quadroon'
hol'ly	ton'sil		wash	quad rant'
longing	tor'rent	sol'i tude	wast	quan dā'ry
mon'arch	vom'it	tol'erable	watch	qual'i ty
op'tics	oc'ta gon	top'ical	wan'der	quan'ti ty
pol'len	op'ti mist	vol'untary	wan'ton	quad'ru ple

### RULE XXXI.

## THE REPRESENTATION OF THE SHORT O (OMIT).

This sound is the short power of the vowel  $\bar{o}$  in bone. It is a less frequent sound than any of the other short vowels, and differs from them in this, that it never occurs in accented syllables. In the beginning or interior of a word it is always written o, but at the end of words it is written by o and by ow in about equal numbers, and as a final sound the memory must assist the phonic principle.

With careless speakers this sound is often uttered indis-

tinctly, or like the sound of u in but.

#### EXAMPLES.

Mo gul'	no dōse'	o blīge'	o pāque	pro claim'
mo lest'	o bey	o mit'	pro ceed'	pro fāne'

pro found' and all words commencing with the prefix pro.  ro sette ro mance' po ma'tum ro man'tic ro tā'tion so crat'ic so lan'der	so nä'ta  To lē'do  tro chā'ic  vo cā'tion  vo rā'cious  Final ow.  ar'row  bil'low	bel'low bur'row cal'low el'bow fal'low fol'low fol'low fur'row gal'lows hal'low hol'low	mallow mar'row mellow min'now pillow sallow shad'ow shallow sor'row spar'row tallow	wal'low wid'ow wil'low win'now win'dow whit'low yel'low
Final o. al'so al'to cargo cal'i co dit'to	brä'vo fres'co gus'to hā lo fō'li o hē'ro	jun'to kim'bo mot'to nē'gro pres'to pro vī'so	po tā'to oc tā'vo ron'do sō'lo sā'go quâr'to	ty'ro vē'to

## RULE XXXII.

## THE REPRESENTATION OF THE SHORT VOWEL U (FULL).

This is the short vowel of the long oo in doom. It is written in two ways, by ii as in full, and by oo as in good. It is not a frequent sound in our language. Before I and sh the letter u is always used, as bull, full, pull, bush, push; but before an explosive consonant, oo is generally used, as:—

good	could	soot	crook	rook
hood	shoüld	book	hook	shook
stood	woüld	brook	look	forsook
wood	foot	cook	$\mathbf{nook}$	took

### RULE XXXIII.

## THE REPRESENTATION OF THE SHORT VOWEL U (BUT).

This is a very frequent sound in English, as heard in the words, but, cut, rub, lull, fun. It is the short power of the long vowel heard in urn, burn, earn, fern, earth, birth mirth. Some grammarians call it the natural vowel because of its frequency, and also because the tongue and all the other parts of the mouth being in a state of repose as when we sleep, a very slight opening of the lips is required to produce it.

The term *natural*, however, does not appear quite correct, for "though this short vowel is common in English and also in Dutch," says Mr. Alexander J. Ellis, "no other European language, we believe, possesses it; but it is common in Asia." We might say that it is a vowel sound natural to Englishmen.

When the syllable which contains this sound is accented, the letter u is almost always used, as in sup'per, Sun'day, nun'nery, destruc'tive, result', but in unaccented syllables it is represented so many different ways that it is a very difficult sound to write, and the strengthening the memory through the eye by much reading is perhaps the best preventative against our making mistakes in spelling. Dictation lessons do not so much teach spelling, as form a valuable test of the pupils' progress in this important art. In representing this very difficult short vowel and its corresponding long one, a good deal of reading and copying from printed matter will be of more service than mere dictation.

#### EXAMPLES.

Accented 1	$\mathcal{T}$ ad just'	cul'prit	gum'my	slum'ber
but	ad ult'	drunk'ard	hum'ble	sul'phur
cut	blun'der	dul'cet	hun'dred	sun <sup>7</sup> dry
gut	blus'ter	dump'ling	num'ber	sum'mon
nut	bub'ble	dusk <sup>7</sup> y	nut'meg	tum'ble
and many monosyllables	bus'kin	frus'trate	pun'ish	tuft'ed
monosyllables	clum'sy	ful'crum	pun'gent	vul'can
ab rupt'	crum'ble	$\mathbf{fund'ed}$	rus'tic	vul'gar
a but <sup>7</sup>	crush'ing	glut'ton	rust'y	vult'ure

This sound is heard in the *unaccented* syllables of the following words, and is written a, e or o.

cray'on drag'on fel'on flag'on fash'ion lī'on mel'on	pin'ion ten'don ac'tor fac'tor doc'tor fer'vor may'or	rec'tor sūi tor tū tor vic tor big'ot car'rot car'ol	cus'tom phan'tom chapter cloister and many more.	The Italio letter of the following is the sound u.  ac'ri mo ny com'parable cū'li na ry des'pi cable
mill'ion	proc'tor	at'om		ar bi tra ry

### RULE XXXIV.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE LONG VOWEL E. (MEET).

This is the long sound, or nearly so, of the vowel i or y in pity, and is represented by ee and ea in nearly equal numbers, as meet, meat, peel, peal, and in a few instances by e-e, as glebe, mēte. Sometimes the sound is written ie, as grief, thief. The digraph ee always represents this long vowel without exception, but ea, though also a regular phonic form for it, has some exceptions, as dead, deaf, death, breath, health, earth, &c. No rule can be given when we shall use ee or ea; it must be a matter for memory.

This is the weakest of the vowel sounds; for the cavity of the mouth is smaller for this than for any of the others. The lips being nearly closed, and the tongue being raised so as

nearly to touch the palate.

#### EXAMPLES.

ee.	fleet	ea.	sheath	com plēte
been	glee	beam	speak	ex trēme
beer	green	beast	teach	$im p\bar{e}de$
bleed	meek	breathe	treat	sin cēre
breed	$\mathbf{need}$	cheat	veal	se crēte
beef	реер	clean	weal	
cheek	queer	dream		ie before for
cheer	seed	eat	<i>e-e</i> .	v.
cheese	sheep	feast	$M\bar{e}de$	brief
creed	aleep	gleam	mēte	chief
creep	teeth	heap	$\mathbf{m}\mathbf{\bar{e}re}$	grief
deed	tree	leaf	glēbe	thief
deep	speech	meal	brēve	relief"
deem	aĥeet	near	$\mathbf{th\bar{e}me}$	be lieve'
eel	veer	peat	hēre	grieve
feel	weep	reap	con cēde	0
feet		seal	con vēne	

## RULE XXXV.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE LONG VOWEL & (mate).

This is the long sound of the vowel e in pet, and is the middle sound of the series  $\bar{e}$ ,  $\bar{a}$ ,  $\bar{a}$ , as heard in the words meat, mate, mart. These vowel sounds are formed thus: in the

first, ē, the lips are about a quarter of an inch apart without protrusion, and the tongue is raised so as nearly to touch the palate; in the second, ā, the lips are about half an inch apart, and the tongue descends a little; in the third, ä, the lips are about three quarters of an inch apart, and the tongue descends still more, having its position at the bottom of the mouth. Every sound, whether vowel or consonant, is due to a special formation or action of the vocal organs, and the pupil cannot be too deeply impressed with the truth that good pronounciation depends upon the correct action of the lips, tongue and cheeks in the production of speech sounds.

When final, this vowel  $\bar{a}$  becomes involuntarily a diphthong, and ends with the short sound i or y in pity; the reason is, that the position for  $\bar{a}$  is a constrained one, and the short i is produced while the mouth is assuming a position of rest or greater ease; the word day, for instance, is pronounced  $d\bar{a} \cdot y$ ,

but the ā in dāte is a pure vowel.

This sound is represented by ai in the beginning or middle of words, as ailment, prevailing; and by ay at the end of words, as dismay, portray; by a-e, as in plate, forsake; and in a few words by ei or its equivalent finishing form ey, as in eight, weight, freight, survey, prey, obey. No certain rules can be made as to which form ought to be adopted.

In many-syllable words, this sound is written with one a only, as relating, partaker, indication, tribulation, famously.

If the affix -ly is added to words finishing with the digraph ay, the ay, ceasing to be a finishing letter, is changed into i, as day, daily; but if an affix beginning with i, as -ish or -ing, be added, no changing of the y into i takes place, in order that the i be not doubled; we never write praining, but praying. In the same manner when the affix y is added to digraphs ending in y we write ey instead of y, to avoid the doubling of this letter; we write clayey, not clayy.

#### EXAMPLES.

claim	hair	pain	vain
		-	
fail	lair	rail	a-e.
fain	maim	rain	bāle
fair	main	sail	bäre
gain	nail	tail	blāde
grain	pail	trail	crāpe
hail	pair	train	dāte
	drain fail fain fair gain grain	drain jail fail lair fain maim fair main gain nail grain pail	drain jail plain fail lair rail fain maim rain fair main sail gain nail tail grain pail trail

dāle	lāke	stāke	gay	dismay'
fāne	lāte	tāme	hay	essay'
fāre	māze	trāce	lay	portray'
fate gāle gāte gāme grāpe hāle hāte lāme	nāme pāle pāle prāte quāke rāte sāle sāne shāpe	trāde vāle wāste brāy Ay. clay flay	pray stay tray way assay betray' decay'	relay' car'away cast'away roun'de lay run'a way

### RULE XXXVI.

## THE REPRESENTATION OF THE LONG VOWEL & (mart).

This is the long sound, or nearly so, of a in pat, Rule 29. Several of the English short vowels do not exactly pair with the corresponding long ones; thus, the vowels in sin and seen, in Sam and psalm, are not quite of the same quality. The short i and a in most of the continental languages are exact pairs to our  $\bar{e}$  and  $\bar{a}$ . It is in consequence  $\bar{o}$ f this fact that the Foreigner is recognised by his pronounciation of English words in which short i and a occur, and conversely, the Englishman becomes revealed by his pronunciation of the short i or a in Italian, French, or German words.

The long vowel a (ah) is the loudest, brightest, and most beautiful of all the sounds in speech; it is like the tone of the trumpet or the brilliancy of scarlet, and it is the frequency of this lovely sound that imparts music to the Italian, and majesty to the Spanish language. The speech of Englishmen, who by opening well their mouths give to this and other vowel sounds the utmost power of which they are susceptible without exaggeration, possesses a charm which is always felt

though not easily defined.

This sound has no other letter than a to represent it, but it is almost always combined with some accessory letter to denote it, as with h in Allah,—with l, in calm, psalm, half, calf,—but in the majority of cases (perhaps nine out of ten), with r, as in märk, färm, cärd. The consonant sound r in such words in some parts of England is not pronounced at all, and ar in these localities becomes a digraph to denote the long and so-called Italian power of a. See observations on the consonant r under Rule 19.

The pupil, in writing this sound, must always use the letters ar, unless he know the word to be spelled to the contrary.

#### EXAMPLES.

### RULE XXXVII.

## THE REPRESENTATION OF THE LONG VOWEL AU (CAUGHT).

§ 1. This is the long sound of the vowel o in pot, and is written three ways,—by au in the beginning and middle of words, as autumn, marauder; by aw at the end of words, as saw, draw; and by o before r, as cord, storm. By many persons r after o is never sounded, though it ought to be so, and with them or is nothing more than a digraph to denote this long vowel. (See Rule 19).

§ 2. There are some words in which, before the sound 1, it is written with a, as all, call, fall, gall, hall, pall, wall. This sound is also written with a after the sound w, as walk, warm,

wasp, wart, warn, water.

#### EXAMPLES.

Au. Initial or Medial. au'burn au'dit au'lic	au'di ble au'di ence au dā'cious aug ment' au'gust au'gū ry	aus'tra lian aus'tri an	au'to graph au tum'nal au'tumn aus'pice cause causal'i ty	cau'tion cau'tious cau'li flower claus'tral daub daugh'ter
auc'tion	au'ri cle	au'to crat	caus'tic	dau'phin

fault fraud frau <i>gh</i> t	sau'sage slau <i>gh'</i> ter tau tol'o gy	saw shaw thaw	shorn scorn storm	re tort'  Exceptions.
gauze gaud'y	vault vaunt	ba shaw' macaw'	thorn torch	brawl crawl
haul	YOUNG	out'law	scorch	shawl
hau <i>gh</i> 'ty	aw, final.	pa paw'	ab sorb'	sprawl
laud	caw	see'saw	$\mathbf{con'cord}$	bawl
laud'ably maul	claw daw	with draw	con form' co'hort	drawl dawn
maud'lin	draw	O before r.	con'sort	fawn
nau <i>gh</i> ′ty	flaw	for	es cort'	lawn
nau'sea	haw	nor	for lorn'	pawn.
nau'ti cal	law	or	ex tort'	spawn
pause	maw	born	dis'cord	prawn
pau'per	gnaw	corn	dis gorge'	drawn
plau'dit	paw	horn	land'lord	yawn
plau'si ble	jaw	lord	rec'ord	-
sau'cy	raw	morn	re sort'	

### RULE XXXVIII.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE LONG VOWEL O (COAT).

This is the long sound of the vowel o in *omit*, and is the middle sound of the series au,  $\bar{o}$ , oo; the mouth being well opened, for the vowel au; less open and with rounded aperture for the second,  $\bar{o}$ ; and nearly closed, with the lips protruding, for the third vowel, oo. (See remarks, Rule 35.)

Long ō is represented by oa, (boat); oe (foe), o-e (pole), ow (throw), and by o only (moment). The form oa is either initial or medial, and only occurs in some few monosyllables and their derivitives, as coat, coated, coating. The form oe also occurs but in a few words, and only when it is a final sound, as foe, toe; the form ow, a very irregular one, occurs only when it is a final sound, as grow, bestow, and in their derivities, as growth, bestowing. The form o-e in pole is the most regular of all, and also by far the most frequent. In many-syllable words the letter o by itself is most generally used, as rōtatory, arōma.

With such a variety of ways for representing this sound, no satisfactory rules can be laid down; observation and

memory must be mainly relied on.

When final in a word, this sound, like the vowel  $\bar{a}$  (rule 35), becomes diphthongal, a short sound of oo being produced while the mouth is assuming a position of rest. The elements of the diphthong are  $\bar{o}$  oo, the word blow being pronounced blow-oo.

#### EXAMPLES.

oa, medial.	croak	ow final.	<i>o-e.</i>	prōne
boat	oar	bōw	bōne	rōpe
coat	boar	blōw	böre	shōre
goat	hoar	crōw	chōke	smōke
moat	roar	flōw	clōthe	tōne
float	soar	grōw	clõse	thrōne
bloat	ooach	lōw	cōne	võte
throat	broach	<i>k</i> nōw	cope	yōke
groat	poach	nōw	dōge	•
oat	roarch	sōw	dōme	o only.
coal	goad	alōw	dōte	bō lus
foal	load	shōw	dröve	cō lon
goal	road	stōw	force	fō li o
ahoal	toad	snōw	glōbe	crō sier
foam		tōw	göre	dō tard
loam	oe final.	trōw	hōme	dō tage
roam	doe	thröw	hõpe	lō tus
groan	foe	$bel\bar{o}w$	jōke	lō cal
loan	floe	bestōw	lōne	rō man
moan	hoe	flöw <i>e</i> d	$\mathbf{m}\bar{\mathbf{o}}\mathbf{d}\mathbf{e}$	rō sa ry
soap	sloe	stōwed	mole	sō lar
oak	roe	gröwing	ōde	_
soak	toe	knōwing	põle	brogue
かいない	UU O	withAiring	hora	rōgue

## RULE XXXIX.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE LONG SOUND OO (DOOM).

This is the long sound of the short vowel ü in bull or oo in good, and is invariably represented by the digraph oo, except after the trilled r, when the letter u is frequently used, as rude, truly.

A few words derived from the French have ou, as route, rouge, routine, roulade, soup, group, croup; on being the phonic form in that language to represent the sound oo.

#### EXAMPLES.

boom broom brood doom food fool gloom	groom loom mood moon moose noon noose pool	roof soon soothe stool troop woo	U after r. rude rule ruin ru'by ru'ral prude pru'dent	prune brute bru'tal bruise cruise crude
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### RULE XL.

## THE REPRESENTATION OF THE LONG VOWEL U IN BURN.

This is the long sound of the vowel u in but, sun, lult (see rule 33). It is represented exceedingly irregularly by e (fern), ea (learn), i (birth), u (burn), and o (worm); in every case the vowel letter is followed by the letter r. The forms or and ur are the most common, but the words in which this long vowel occurs should be committed to memory, for no rules can be framed to lessen the difficulty. This and its corresponding short vowel are very frequent sounds in English, but rare in the other European languages, and Foreigners seldom pronounce them perfectly.

#### EXAMPLES.

smírch	nerve	blurt	purge
$\mathbf{third}$	serve	burl	purl
twîrl	serf	curl	purr
whirl	swerve	churl	purse
whirr	terse	church	spur
gîrd	verse	curd	spurn
Ü		curb	slur
<b>E</b> .	Ea.	curt	spurt
err	dearth	cur	scurf
fern	earth	curse	surd
herd.	earn	churn	scourge
herb	hearse	fur	surge
kern	learn	purse	turn
perch	search	purl	Turk
pert	yearn	ĥurl	turf
stern	•	hurt	urge
sperm	U.	lurch	um
term	burn	lurk	
verb	burr	nurse	
	third twirl whirl whirr gird  E. err fern herd herb kern perch pert stern sperm term	third serve twirl serf whirl swerve whirr terse gird verse  E. Ea. err dearth fern earth herd earn herb hearse kern learn perch search pert yearn stern sperm U. term burn	third serve burl  twirl serf curl  whirl swerve churl  whirr terse church  gird verse curd  curb  E. Ea. curt  err dearth cur  fern earth curse  herd earn churn  herb hearse fur  kern learn purse  perch search purl  pert yearn hurl  stern burn  term U. lurch  term burn lurk

2 syllables. concur' demur' incur' absurd' disturb'	mur'mur mur'der return' ūsurp' fur'ther bur'nish	alert' avert' astern' advert' concern' convert'	desert' expert' Al'bert eas'tern cav'ern infer'	lan'tern mod'ern north'ern south'ern trans fer' prov'erb
sub'urb	burgh'er	discern'	hal'berd	west'ern

### RULE XLI.

## THE REPRESENTATION OF THE DIPHTHONG I (BILE).

There are four vowel diphthongs in English, namely,  $\bar{\imath}$  in bile, oi in boil, ou in sound, and eu in feud. The  $\bar{\imath}$  in bile is composed of the short a in man followed by the short i in pit; that is, in the north of England, for in London the sound is narrower, and is formed of the short e in met followed by the short i in pit.

This sound is represented by ī-e (pile), ie (pie), ī only

(pīracy), and y (fly).

If this sound re final in a word it is almost always represented by y, there being very few exceptions, as die, fie, hie, lie, pie, tie, vie &c. In one syllable words ending with a consonant the most usual way of writing it is i-e, as in pile, line. In the beginning or middle of words the single letter I is generally used, though there are a few exceptions, as syphon, tyro, type, &c.

Words ending in the *letter y*, whether sounding short as in *folly*, or long as in *ally*, form their plurals and third person present tense by changing y into ie and adding the vocal s, as folly, follies; ally, allies.

#### EXAMPLES.

	Y final.	1	Y chang	ed into -ie	3.
by	pry	ally	allies	espy	espies
buy	shy	apply	applies	rely	relies
cry	sky	comply	complies	reply	replies
dry	sly	decry	decries	supply	supplies
fly	spy	defy	defies	amplify	amplifies
fry	thy	descry	descries	certify	certifies
$\mathbf{m}\mathbf{y}$	try	deny	denies	crūcify	crucifies
ply	$\mathbf{why}$	imply	implies	dignify	dignifies
	E				

I-e.		In	Initial.		Medial.	
bīde	īce	ī′bis	ī <b>′ri</b> s	bī'ped	pīo neer'	
bīle	līme	ī am′bus	ī'ron y	bī'val <b>v</b> e	pī'ra cy	
bīte	nīne	ī'ci cle	ī'vo ry	clī′max	pri'macy	
brīne	$\mathbf{pr\bar{i}de}$	ī dē'al	ī'rish	dī'a dem	prī'ma ry	
clīme	quīte	ī'dle	ī'dyl	lī bā'tion	prī'vately	
$\mathbf{dr\bar{i}ve}$	$r\bar{i}de$	ī'o dīde	ī'bex	mī as'ma	sī'ne cure	
fine	shīne	īon'ic	ī'vy	nī'tro gen	trī'pod	
glīde	thīne	ī ō'ta	ī'tem	plī'a ble	trī sect'	

### RULE XLIL

## THE REPRESENTATION OF THE DIPHTHONG OI (BOIL).

This diphthong is composed of two elements, o in not and i in pit, in equal proportions. It is a very regular digraph and causes no difficulty whatever in spelling, being always written oi when initial or medial, and oy when final, and no other letters are ever used for the sound. The plurals of nouns and third person present tense of verbs are formed by the simple addition of s.

#### EXAMPLES.

oil	boil	l boy	boys	annoy	annoys
joint	foil	joy	joys	destroy	destroys
oily	toil	toy	toys	employ	employs

## RULE XLIIL

## THE REPRESENTATION OF THE DIPHTHONG OU (BOUND).

This diphthong is composed of the two elements a in man and oo in good, and is always written (with few exceptions), ou at the commencement or in the middle of a word, and ow at the end. There are no other modes of representing this sound, and consequently there is little difficulty in the spelling.

But the digraphs ou and ow cause very great difficulties in the way of reading, as they represent, besides their normal sound in the word proud, the various sounds of  $\delta$  (cough),  $\bar{o}$  (though), u (rough), oo (should), aw (ought), oo (through), and  $\bar{o}$  (low). In fact these digraphs ou and ow are the

most irregular characters in the language.

#### EXAMPLES.

Regular words.			Very irregular words spelled		
bow	about	sour	ł	with ou.	
bow (verb) brow cow how now row (tumult) sow (pig) vow bound cloud crouch couch	about flout found flounce gout hound lour mound pouch pound ounce pounce oust	shroud sprout shout slouch stout spout trout trounce vouch wound (from wind) allow avow	bought ought sought nought brought though though sough cough trough rough	with ou. chough should would could through soup group your youth uncouth course source mourn	Ow instead of ou. brown crowd drown frown clown fowl growl howl owl prowl scowl
clout devout	round sound	endow	slough enough	bōurn	town

### RULE XLIV.

# THE REPRESENTATION OF THE DIPHTHONG $\bar{\mathbf{u}}$ (MULE).

This diphthong is composed of the two elements i in pin and oo in good, the latter sound being the longer. It is represented by ew and ue at the end of words, as few, flue; by u-e as tune; eu, as feud; and by the letter u only, as uniform. The majority of words spelled with ew, are derived from the Anglo-Saxon; with eu, from the Greek; and with the letter u only, from the Latin. With so many modes of writing this sound, it is difficult to frame rules for guidance.

This is the only one of the diphthongs which takes the article a before it, on account of its sounding better, as a uniform rate, a united family. The consonant sound y is really included in the ū, and we pronounce uniform, united.

#### EXAMPLES.

Ew.	jew	view yew clew $U-e$ .	cūbe	müle
chew	mew		dūpe	püke
dew	new		flūte	püre
few	pew		dūke	süre
flew	slew		hūge	tüne
hew	stew	cūre	lüte	füse

**E** 2

müse	av'e nue en sue'	eu'cha rist eu phon'ic	<i>U only.</i> ū'nit	lū'min a ry il lū'so ry
Ue.	en due'	Eu'rope	ū'ni verse	prel'ude
cue	im bue'	Eu ro pë'an		nū'di'ty
due	sub due'	feu'dal	ū'ni form	pū'ri ty
hue	ret'i nue	neu ral'gia	ū big'uity	pū'ri fy
blue	res'i due	neu'tral	dū'ti ful	r J
flue		pleu'ral	fū'mi gate	
glue	Eu.	teu ton'ic	in'cū bus	
sue	eu'lo gy	a dieu'		

# SHORT RULES RELATING TO CONSONANT LETTERS.

1. A consonant letter is never doubled at the beginning of a word. No exception.

2. No consonant letter is doubled at the end of words,

except f, l and s.\*

3. The following letters are never doubled, namely, h, j, k, q, v, w, x and y. No exception

4. The remaining consonant letters b, c, d, f, g, l, m, n, p,

r, s, t and z are often doubled.

5. No digraph consonant (as ch, sh, th, ph, ng) is ever doubled. No exception.

6. Q is always followed by u, and sounds as kw.

- 7. The letters j, q and v never end a word. No exception.
- 8. A sort of doubling takes place in sc (scissors), ck (neck), tch (match), dg (lodge), dj (adjust), and cq (lacquer).

9. The letter s, having the power of z, is seldom doubled.
10. The letter g, having the power of j, is seldom doubled.

- 11. Whenever a consonant letter is doubled, the object generally is to show that the preceding vowel is *short* and *accented*.
- 12. Consonant letters are *not* doubled after *long* vowel sounds or diphthongs. No exception.
- 13. When a word ends in the sound j, it must always be written -ge after long, and -dge after short vowels.

\*Except abb, ebb; add, odd: egg, jagg; inn; err, burr, purr; butt; buzz.

14. When a word ends in the sound v, it must always be written -ve. No exception.

15. C, having the power of s, never ends a word; it must

always be written -ce.

16. If two consonant sounds follow a short accented vowel neither of the letters is doubled. Except when I is the last consonant, as saddle.

17. In words of more than three syllables, consonant letters are very seldom doubled, the principle (Rule 11) which operates so generally in two and three syllable words, ceasing to

be applied to longer ones.

18. English surnames are systematically written in violation of the above rules. On referring to our Directories, we find Abbott, Budd, Barr, Bigg, Carr, Crabb, Chinn, Clegg, Dunn, Dodd, Ginn, Gott, Gaggs, Emmett, Ffrench, Ffinch, Fogg, Lloyd, Mann, Nunn, Rigg, Phinn, Scott, Spurr, Timm, Woodd, Ffitch, &c.

### SHORT RULES RELATING TO VOWEL LETTERS.

1. E and o are the only vowel letters that are ever doubled. The letter e is doubled and forms the digraph ee in *meet*, and the letter o is doubled and forms the digraph oo in moon. In pre-eminent and oolite, the letters are not doubled or digraphs, but are separate letters.

2. The vowel letters a, i, u and y, are never doubled. No

exception.

3. No words begin with a doubled vowel letter, except eel. and ooze.

4. Words frequently end in ee or oo, as referee, bamboo.

5. The normal power of vowel letters, when single, is short; as in man, men, nit, not, nut, nymph.

6. Digraphs formed of two vowel letters are either long

vowel sounds or diphthongs. There are few exceptions.

7. W by itself is never a vowel, and has no sound of itself as y has, in lynx or pity. W is used, (like h with consonants), to form digraphs with the vowel letters a, e and o to represent sounds which a single letter is unable to do; as in paw, pew, now. But w never forms digraphs with i, u or y.

8. No English word ends in i, except the pronoun I.

9. Thousands of English words end in e, but it is almost always silent; however, it sounds as a vowel in a few words, as syncope, acme, simile, lene, ex tempore, apostrophe, epitome, catastrophe, &c.

10. Words ending in the sounds pl, bl, tl, dl, cl, gl, have

always a silent e added to them, as title.

11. Au and aw, ou and ow, eu and ew, oi and oy, ai and ay, ei and ey, are digraphs, of which each pair represents the same sound; but the digraphs ending in the letters i and u must be used at the beginning or middle of words, and those ending in y or w must be used at the end.

12. No English word ends in u, except thou and you.

13. Very few English words end in a.

## ON REALLY DOUBLED OR LONG CONSONANTS.

In all the rules hitherto given respecting the doubling of consonants, the *letters* only have been meant, and not that any alteration whatever took place in the sound of the consonant itself, from such doubling of the letter. Really doubled or lengthened consonants occur rarely in English, or indeed in any language, except perhaps the Italian, in which the writing a consonant letter twice, alters the sound and causes it it to be dwelt upon. In the words soulless and unknown, the l and n are lengthened, and sound very differently from so-less, and un-own.

The term *lengthened* or long consonant appears to be more exact than *doubled*; for the action of the vocal organs is not completed and then repeated, but is arrested and dwelt upon

and then completed.

Consonant sounds can be uttered independently of vowel aid, and like vowels can be pronounced long or short. The indistinct speaker gives the final consonants of his words short, and they are consequently almost inaudible; the good speaker utters them long, and distinctness is the result. Grammarians would be right if they said that consonants could not be named without the aid of vowels; but they are not so when they assert that consonants cannot be sounded without vowel aid.

Examples of lengthened consonants occur most frequently when a word ends in a consonant and the following word

begins with the same, as rat-trap, head-dress.

#### EXAMPLES.

soul-less	fish-shop	black-coat	John Nelson
un-known	shelf-full	mad-dog	Jack Ketch
clean-ness	hop-pole	large-jug	Blanche Sharp
lean-ness	post-town	cup-plate	
un-numbered ill-looking	flag-grass stair-rod	un-nerve Tom Moore	

A letter ought not to be written for two different purposes, as the h in Northampton, in which it forms part of the digraph th, and is also required as an aspirate in the syllable ham. The word would be more properly written Northhampton, and in the German language there are many examples of doubling the h in this way. In the creation or importation of new words, it would be well to follow the correct principle, but the pupil must write after the established orthography of the time.

### APPLICATION OF THE FOREGOING RULES.

Every word in the English language exhibits in a greater or less degree the phonic principle of writing words as they are or were once pronounced, subject to those conventional expedients which have been necessitated by the unsufficient number of letters to represent all the sounds of the language. The Etymological principle of showing the meaning and derivation of words by retaining letters after the sounds they represented have been discarded, has also led to much irregularity in Orthography.

Such reasonings as are used in respect of the following words may be applied to thousands of others, and it would be both an interesting and instructive exercise for the pupil to write out a number of words, and endeavour to explain

why they are spelled in such or such a manner.

JUDGMENT OF JUDGEMENT. The letters dg when found in the same syllable always represent the sound j; consequently the letter e is unnecessary, and the present custom of writing judgment, lodgment, abridgment, acknowledgment, &c., without the e, when adding the affix -ment, is to be recommended. In such words as infringement, in which the d is absent, the

e must not be omitted, for if it were, the sound of ng in singer or finger might be suggested instead of the sound of j. (Rule 26.)

QUARTET or QUARTETT. This sound is derived from the Italian quartetto. All words in the Italian language end with a vowel, but the tendency of the English and French is towards endings in consonant sounds. The French cut off the last syllable of quartetto and write quartette, doubling the t to indicate that the previous vowel is short, and adding an e in order that the t may not be silent. In anglicising the word, we also cut off the last syllable of quartetto, but ought not to double the t, as such doubling is contrary to the custom of writing words ending in that letter, even when immediately following a short accented vowel, as in beset', omit', &c. (Rule 3.) We must, therefore, write duet, quartet, quintet and sestet with one t only. For the sounds qu in quartet and quintet, see Rule 5, § 3; and for the sound of in quartet, written with an a, see Rule 37, § 2

NILGAW (Worcester), a species of antelope; NYLGHAU (Smart, Webster and Goodrich); NYLGAU (Donald); and NILGHAU (by others). This word, not being derived from the Latin, Greek, or any modern European language, but from the Hindostanee or Persian, entails no etymological necessity for writing it in any particular manner. The normal mode of representing the first vowel sound is by the letter i, except when it is final (Rule 27); and the second vowel sound, when final, must be represented by aw (Rule 37); the h is silent and unnecessary, therefore Worcester's orthography,

NILGAW, appears to be the correct one.

Wagon or waggon. There are only three words of this kind, dragon (Greek, drakon); flagon (French, flacon); and waggon. According to the phonic rule the g ought to be doubled in all of them, but the orthography of dragon and flagon being apparently permanently fixed, it would be better to make wagon to conform to them by writing it with only one g.

All our long vowel sounds have three or more phonic forms to represent them, as  $\bar{a}$ , lain, lane, lay, eight, survey;  $\bar{e}$ , bee, been, mete, grief, receive, unique;  $\bar{i}$ , die, fly, nigh;  $\bar{o}$ , no, note, oak, blow, foe;  $\bar{u}$ , unit, due, tune, euphony, few; au, autumn, claw, corn; uh, birth, burn, earth, kernel. It is difficult to frame rules to guide us in our choice, and good spelling in these cases will generally be the result of a good memory. (See rules 34, 35, 37, 38, 41 and 44.)

Those irregular words which contain the silent gh, and those in which the gh has the sound of f, are a favourite topic with persons who advocate extensive phonic changes in English orthography, and with Foreigners when they speak of the difficulties and anomalies of our pronunciation. The strength of the arguments based upon them has however been much overrated, as the number of these words is unimportant, only about two hundred, and even something may be said in their behalf. The following are a few words in which gh is silent, with their modern German equivalents.

English.	German.	English.	German.
eight	acht	night	$\mathbf{nacht}$
fight	fechten	nought	nichts
fright	furcht	right	recht
freight	fracht	sight	sicht
flight	flucht	sought	gesucht
knight	knecht	slaughter	schlachten
light	licht	thought	gedacht
might	macht	weight	gewicht
brought .	gebracht		<b>6</b>

The ch in the foregoing German words, and the letter g also, when final and preceded by a vowel in German words, always represent a whispered guttural sound, (chap. V); and when the ch in German or the gh in English words are succeeded by a consonant sound, it is always that of t. There is little doubt but that the gh in English once represented a similar sound to that of the German ch.

In the following words the gh is final, and pronounced as f:—

English.	German.	English.
enough	genug	tough
laugh	lachen	cough
rough	rauch	chough
trough	trog	draught

In the following, gh is silent and final:-

English.	<i>German</i> . teig	English.	<i>Germ<b>an.</b></i> pflug
high through	hoch durch	borough	burg

In the dialect of the West Riding of Yorkshire there is traditional evidence of a final guttural sound, when they pronounce dough, dofe, through, thruff; and at the commencement of the present century, it was not at all uncommon to hear such words as high and thigh pronounced with a guttural ending, just as a German would utter words so spelled.

In short, all those words which are said to be the opprobrium of the language, there is strong reason to believe, were

at one time pronounced as they are spelled.

Balloted or ballotted, worshiping or worshipping. The vowel preceding the t and p in these words is unaccented, and therefore these letters ought not to be doubled. This principle, though not general, is becoming so, and the rule of not doubling t and p after unaccented vowels may be safely followed in these and similar words.

TRAVELER OF TRAVELLER. L is the only one of the consonant letters which systematically violates the rule just mentioned, and is doubled almost always after unaccented short vowels. It is very desirable that L should be brought under that law which governs every other consonant, but there is such a strong prejudice in favour of doubling this letter improperly, that the pupil will avoid blame by conforming to established usage. Some moral courage is required by one who adopts new methods of spelling; he was a bold man who ventured last century to write governour, inferiour, and musick without the u and k, and now that custom has ratified the change, he would be an equally bold man who should attempt to restore these discarded letters. And so of traveler and similar words, the strangeness of the look will prevent the single I from being used for some time to come, but ultimately the correct principle will probably prevail. The number of words in which llare used where I would be more correct is about two hundred, and they are mostly the imperfect and perfect participles of verbs. The dictation Lessons throughout this work have the I doubled in accordance with established usage.

Examples might be multiplied indefinitely, but enough have been given to show that correct spelling is not merely the result of a good memory, but is amenable to certain principles of Orthography. The longer the words the more regular they are, and four or five syllable words are generally easier than shorter ones, in every respect except length. We will conclude this part with a short list of words perfectly

phonic, spelled in accordance with the foregoing rules, and in which the alteration of a single letter would be for the worse.

### TWO-SYLLABLE WORDS.

Absent flounder abscond gambit aloft garland boiling gather boyish gaudy brushy goblin dismal hundrefitful imprint flimsy induct	invent lagoon - lapwing muslin neglect noisy d nostrils	ointment outlet parchment pasty pilgrim queenly racoon rampant signal simply	spavin thousand thrifty victim vivid wigwam wintry without
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### FOUR-SYLLABLE WORDS.

Admirably	disenchanted	malevolent	regimental
adversity	dogmatical	monstrosity	sublimity
antagonist	eligibly	multiplicand	temperament
antimony	epidemic	misanthropic	thermometer
barbarity	grandiloquent	omnipotent	unauthentic
barometric	hospitably	ornamental	understanding
complimental	ignominy	pantomimic	vulgarity
contentedly contingently	linguistical	problematic	ventriloquist
	logarithmic	quindecagon	validity

## PART IV.

# THE PRACTICE OF SPELLING,

OR.

DICTATION LESSONS.

## VOCABULARY I.

Words pronounced alike, but differing in spelling and signification. This may be made useful for Home lessons in several ways. The pupil might be required either to copy out neatly from twenty to forty words, with their meanings; or to commit to memory from ten to twenty; or to compose short sentences containing either one or both of the words in each pair.

Ail, v. to be ill, to feel pain. ale, n. malt liquor, strong beer. Adds, v. joins, does add. adze, n. a cooper's axe. Air, n. the atmosphere. heir, n. one who inherits. Ayr, n. a town in Scotland. ere, adv. sooner, before. e'er, adv. ever. All, a. the whole, everyone. **awl**, n. a cobbler's tool for boring holes. Ant. n. an insect. aunt, n. a father or mother's sister. Anti-, prefix. against or oppoante-, prefix. before, prior to. Arc, n. a bow, an arch. ark, n. a vessel, as Noah's ark. n. a woman's name. Anne ( an, a. one, as an apple. Abel, n. a man's name. able, a. capable. Ass, n. a well-known animal. as, n.a Roman weight or coin. Aught, n. anything; a part. ought, v. to be proper or necessary.

Aloud, a. with noise. allowed, v. granted.
Alter, v. to change.

altar, n. for worship; the communion table.

Anker, n. a measure of liquids. anchor, n. a ship's anchor.
Augur, v. to predict, conjecture. auger, n. a tool to bore holes with.

An'nalist, n. historian, a writer of annals.

An'alyst, n. a chemist, one who analyses.

Ascent, n. going up, rising ground.

assent', n. yes; v. to agree to. Bad, a. ill, wicked, worthless. bade, n. did bid, told.

Bail, n. surety for another's appearance in court.

bale, n. a package of goods. Bare, a. naked; v. did bear. bear, n. an animal; v. to carry. Ball, n. a globe, a dancing entertainment.

bawl, v. to cry or shout out. Base, a. low, mean; n. the lowest part.

bass, n. the lowest part in music.

Bays, pl. of bay, the laurel tree. baize, n. a kind of woollen cloth.

Bey, n. a Turkish governor. bay, n. a color; a part of the sea.

Blanche, n. a woman's name. blanch, n. to make white. Bait, n. enticement, a lure for fishes.

bate, v. to diminish or lessen.
Been, v. participle of To be.
bean, n. a kind of pulse.
Beet, n. a sweet succulent root.
beat, v. to strike, to throb.
Bee, n. the insect which forms honey.

be, v. to exist.

Beer, n. malt liquor.

bier, n. a frame for carrying the dead to the grave.

Bell, n. a metal vessel for ringing.

Belle, n. a fashionably dressed young lady.

Beach, n. the shore, the strand. beech, n. a well-known forest tree.

Berry, n. a small fruit. bury, v. to inter; to conceal in the ground.

Berth, n. a sleeping place in a ship.

birth, n. a coming into life, origin.

Bite, v. to seize with the teeth.

bight, n. a coil of rope, a bay. Beau, n. a fashionably dressed young man.

bow, n. to shoot arrows with, a knot.

Blew, v. did blow.

blue, a. or n. a color.

Boar, n. the male of swine.

bore, v. did boar, to make a hole in.

Bow, v. to bend, stoop.
bough, n. a branch of a tree.
Borne, v. carried or supported.
bourn, n. a limit or boundary.
Brake, n. a thicket of brambles.

break, v. to part or burst by force.

Bred, v. brought up. bread, n. food made of ground corn.

Brays, v. as an ass; pounds in a mortar.

braze, v. to solder with brass. Brood, n. the number hatched at once; offspring.

brewed, v. did brew.

Bard, n. a poet.

barred, v. shut out.

Bar'ren, a. unfruitful.

bar'on, n. a title of nobility, a peer.

Bow, v. does bow, bends. boughs, n. branches of trees. bowse, v. to pull hard. (A seaman's term.)

Board, n. a table; food, diet; a committee.

bored, v. pierced, perforated. Bowl, n. a cup, goblet, basin. bole, n. the trunk of a tree. boll, n. the pod of a plant, as of flax. Bald, a. bare of hair.

bawled, v. called or shouted out.

Braid, n. a string formed by weaving together two or more strands.

brayed, v. did bray.

Breast, n. that part of the body between the neck and the belly.

Brest, n. a seaport town in France.

Bridle, n. of a horse; v. to restrain.

bridal, a. belonging to a wedding.

Brighton, n. a watering place in Sussex.

brighten, v. to make bright, to cheer.

Brit'on, n. a native of Britain. Brit'ain, n. England, Scotland, and Wales.

Brows, n. plural, foreheads. browse, v. to graze, to eat shrubs.

Broach, v. to spit; to pierce, as a cask.

brooch, n. an ornamental pin. Brews, v. does brew.

bruise, v. to crush; n. a contusion.

Brute, n. a beast; an unfeeling man.

bruit, v. to noise abroad. But, conj. more, further.

butt, n. an aim or object; a large cask.

Borough, n. a corporate town. burrow, v. to make holes underground, as rabbits.

By, prep. with, from, near, beside.

buy, v. to purchase.

bye, adv. presently, by and bye; good bye.

Berne, n. a town in Switzerland.

burn, v. to consume with fire. Bacon, n. dried salted pork. baken, v. cooked in an oven.

Call, v. to name, to summon, to invoke.

caul, n. a membrane; a net for the hair.

Cain, n. a man's name.

cane, n. a reed, a walkingstick.

Can'non, n. artillery, great guns.

can'on, n. a law, rule; an ecclesiastic.

Cast, v. to throw.

caste, n. a tribe, a class, as in India.

Cask, n. a barrel.

casque, n. a helmet.

Cal'endar, n. a register of the year.

cal'ender, n. a hot press for smoothing cloth.

Candid, a. sincere, impartial. candied, a. covered with crystals of sugar.

Cap'ital, n. chief city, as London, Paris.

Cap'itol, n. in Rome.

Carrot, n. an esculent yellow root.

car'at, n. a weight of 4 grains used by jewellers.

car'et, n. a mark showing something omitted.

Caster, n. one who throws.

castor, n. a beaver; the name of an ancient hero.

Caws, v. does caw, as a crow. cause, n. a reason; v. to produce. Ceiling, n. of a room. sealing, v as with wax. Ces'sion, n. a giving up or yielding. ses'sion, n. a sitting; the time of sitting. Cede, v. to yield, to give up. seed, n. of a plant; first principle. Cell, n. a small room, as in a prison or convent. sell, v. to vend; the opposite of buy. selle, n. a saddle (French word). Cellar, n. an underground room for wine, food, &c. sel'ler, n. one who sells. Censer, n. the pan in which incense is burnt. censor, n. an officer who examines . what is proper to be printed. Cent, n. for 100; an American coin. scent, n. a smell; v. to chase by scent. sent, v. did send. Cere, v. with wax, to cover with wax. seer, n. a prophet. sear, a. withered. v. to restrain; Check, chequered linen. cheque, n. an order for money. Chair, n. a movable seat. char, v. to work by the day, applied to women. Ghews, v. grinds with the teeth. choose, n. to select, to prefer. Chord, n. the string of a musical instrument. cord, n. a string or rope.

Chuff, n. a clown, a dull heavy fellow. chough, n. a kind of sea bird. Chaste, a. pure, free from obscenity. chased, v. did chase, drove. Choir, n. a collection of singers in a church. quire, n. 24 sheets of paper. Chol'er n. anger, wrath. col'lar, n. something round the neck, as a chain, &c. Cit, n. a citizen. sit, v. to be seated. Cite, v. to summon; to quote. site, n. situation, position. sight, n. the sense of seeing. Cinque, n. five, a word used in games. sink, v. to go downwards; to fall gradually. Claws, n. plural of claw, talons. clause, n. part of a sentence. Clime, n. a region, climate. climb, v. to mount or ascend. Cereal, a. belonging to corn. serial, a. pertaining to a series. Coarse, a. not fine; gross. course, n. a running; career. Cob'ble, v. to mend coarsely, (as shoes). coble, n. a fishing boat. Cole, n. cabbage. coal, n. fuel for burning. Coquette, n. a flirt. coquet', v. to flirt or act like a coquette. Core, n. the heart or inner part. corps, n. a body of soldiers. Coarser, a. more coarse. courser, n, a swift horse. Cousin, n. a blood relation. cozen, v. to cheat, to defraud.

Concert, n. the music of a company of players or singers.

con'sort, n. a companion; a wife or husband.

Coat, n. an article of dress. cote, n. a hut, a mean habitation.

Croup, n. saddle; the buttocks of a horse.

croop, n. a disease of the throat.
Complement, n. full quantity or number.

compliment, v. to congratulate, to praise.

Creek, n. a narrow bay or inlet.

creak, v. to make a straining or grating noise.

Crews, v. ships' companies. cruise, v. to sail up and down in quest of an enemy.

Cruel, a. blood-thirsty, merciless.

crewel, n. yarn twisted in a knot.

Codling, n. a hard kind of apple for boiling.

coddling, v. keeping warm, pampering.

Cue, n. a hint to speak; a direction.

queue, n. the hair tied behind. Kew, n. a village near London. Cym'bal, n. a percussive musical instrument.

symbol, n. a sign, an emblem, type.

Cygnet, n. a young swan. signet, n. the seal used by a monarch for letters and grants.

Cyprus, n. an island in the Mediterranean.

cypress, n. a tree; the emblem of mourning.

Chagrin', n. vexation, illhumour.

shagreen', n. the skin of a kind of fish.

Dam, n. a female parent, used of beasts; a mound of earth.

damn, v. to condemn, to doom to eternal torments.

Dey, n. a Moorish governor. day, n. 24 hours, the time be-

tween sunrise and sunset. Dane, n. a native of Denmark. deign, v. to condescend, vouch-safe.

Dear, a. costly, high priced; beloved.

deer, n. an animal of the stag kind.

Dew, n. the vapour that falls after sunset.

due, a. what is owing. Die, v. to expire; n. a stamp used in coining.

dye, v. to colour, tinge.
Discreet, a. prudent, cautious.
discrete, n. not concrete, distinct.

Doe, n. the female deer. dough, n. unbaked bread paste. Doze, v. to slumber.

does, n. the plural of doe; female deer.

Dun, a. a dark yellow colour;
v. to importune for a debt.
done, v. performed, finished.
Dust, n. earth dried to powder.

dost, v. thou doest.

Dram, n. a glass of spirits.

drachm, n. a small weight.

Draft, n. a bill of exchange.

draught, n. a drawing; a drink. Dying, v. expiring, ceasing to live.

dyeing, v. coloring or tinging.
Days, n. the plural of day.
daze, v. to dazzle. (Obsolete).
Devizes, n. a town in Wiltshire.

devises, v. contrives; bequeaths. Fane, n. temple, place consecrated to religion.

fain, a. desirous; adv. gladly. feign, v. to dissemble, pretend. Faint, a. languid; v. to swoon. feint, n. a pretence of doing something not intended to be done.

Fair, a. handsome, just; a large market.

fare, n. food; price of passage. Fate, n. destiny, lot, fortune, chance.

fête, n. (French word) a festival.

Faun, n. a silvan deity. fawn, n. a young deer; to flatter meanly.

Feet, n. the plural of foot. feat, n. a deed or exploit. Fellow, n. an associate;

felloe, n. the rim of a wheel. Philip, n. a man's name.

fillip, n. a jerk or blow with the finger, let go from the thumb.

Flee, v. to run away.

match.

flea, n. a small and troublesome insect.

Pha'raoh, n. the name of several kings of Egypt. fa'ro, n. a game of hazard with

cards.

Flew, v. did fly.

flue, n. a pipe, a chimney. Few, a. not many, small in

number.

feu, n. a fee or feudal tenure. Flour, n. the edible part of ground corn.

flower, n. the blossom of a plant; the best of any thing.

Fort, n. a fortified place.

forte, n. what a person knows or can do best.

Forth, adv. forward, out, on-ward.

fourth, a. the ordinal of four. Foul, a. dirty, unfair.

fowl, n. a bird; principally applied to the domestic fowl.

Frays, n. broils, quarrels.

phrase, n. an expression or short sentence.

Fil'ter, v. to clear liquor by straining it.

phil'tre, n. something to cause love.

Freeze, v. to congeal.

frieze, n. coarse woollen cloth; a term in architecture.

frees, v. disengages, sets at liberty.

Firs, n. plural of fir, a tree. furs, n. plural of fur, skins with soft hair.

furze, n. prickly shrubs.

Fish'er,  $\vec{n}$  one who fishes. fis'sure,  $\vec{n}$  a cleft.

Fir, n. a species of pine tree. fur, n. the soft hair of certain animals.

Fun'gus, n. a mushroom, a toadstool.

fun'gous, a. excrescent, spongy.

Fore, a. in front, first in place or time.

four, a. a number, twice two. Fi'nery, n. show, splendour of appearance.

fi'nary, n. the second forge at iron works.

Find, v. to obtain by searching. fined, v. mulcted, caused to pay a fine.

Gage, n. a pledge or pawn.
gauge n. a standard of measure.
Gaul, n. ancient name of
France.

gall, n. bile, rancour.
Gait, n. manner of walking.
gate, n. a door or entrance.
Gilt, a. adorned with gold.
guilt, n. crime, wickedness, sin.
Gild, v. to overlay with gold.
guild, n. a corporation.
Glair, n. the white of an egg.

glare, n. dazzling light. Glows, v. does glow, shines

with heat.
gloze, v. to flatter, to talk
smoothly.

Gourd, n. a plant whose fruit is somewhat like a bottle. gored, v. wounded with a sharp point, as by a bull's horns.

Great, a. large, grand.
grate, n. for holding fire; v.
to rub against a rough
surface.

Grater, n. a rasp or rough file. greater, a. more great. (Comparative.)

Greece, n. a country in Europe. grease, n. melted fat.

Grieves, v. laments, mourns. greaves, n. armor for the legs.

Grizzly, a. somewhat gray. gris'ly, a. hideous, horrible. Groan, v. to sigh deeply. grown, v. increased in growth. Gro'cer, n. a dealer in tea, sugar, &c.

gross'er, a. more gross, coarser. (Comparative.)

Guest, n. a friend, a visitor. guessed, v. conjectured.

Grays, n. plural of gray, a colour.

graze, v. to feed on grass.

Hail, n. frozen rain; to salute.
hale, a. strong, healthy.

Hair, n. of the head.
hare, n. a small animal remarkable for swiftness.

Hall, n. a large room; a manor house.

haul, v. to pull or drag. Hart, n, the male stag. heart, n. the seat of life; the interior of anything.

Heel, n. the hind part of the foot.

heal, v. to cure, to grow sound. he'll, pr. and v. contraction of He will.

Home, n. one's house or dwelling.

holm, n. the evergreen oak. Hear, v. to hearken. here, adv. in this place.

Herd, n. a collection of cattle. heard, v. did hear.

Hide, v. to conceal, to withdraw from sight.

hied, v. hastened. Hay, n. grass cut and dried for fodder.

hey! int. an expression of joy.

Haw, n the berry of the hawthorn. haugh, n. a hilloek. Hew, v. to cut, to chop. hue, n. a colour, dye, tint. Hugh, n. a man's name. Hie, v to go in haste, to hasten. high, a. elevated, lofty, tall. Hight, v. called. (Obsolete or poetical.) height, n. the top, elevation above the ground. Him, pro. objective case of He. hymn, n. a divine or religious song. Ho! int. a call. hoe, n. a gardener's tool. Horde, n. a tribe, a band. hoard, n. secret store; v. to store secretly. Hole, n. an aperture, a cavity. whole, n. the entire; a. all, complete. I, pro. myself. eye, n. organ of sight. ay, adv. ves. Isle, n. an island. aisle, n. wing or side of a church. I'll, v. for I will. In, prep. into, within. inn, n. hotel, a public house. Indite', v. to pen, write, compose. indict', v. to charge or accuse of a crime. Invade', v. to attack, to encroach upon. inveighed, v. railed or exclaimed against.

Jamb, n. of a door; a leg or

supporter.

jam, n. preserved fruit. Jew'ry, n. the land of Judea. ju'ry, n. twelve men sworn to give a true verdict. Just, a. true, equitable, fair. joust, n. tournament, a mock fight. Jane, n. a woman's name. jean, n. a twilled cotton cloth. Jes'se, n. a man's name. Jes'sy, n. a woman's name. Jes'sie, f Key, n. for a lock. quay, n. a wharf or dock. Kill, v. to deprive of life. Kiln, n. a large stove. Ker'nel, n. the edible part of a colonel, n. the highest officer in a regiment. Lac, n. a kind of gum. In East Indian, 100,000. lack, v. to want, need; n. a. want. Lacks, v. does want, needs. lax, a. loose, vague. Lade, v. to load. laid, v. placed, deposited. Lane, n. a narrow way or road. lain, v. participle of Lie; rested. Licker, n. one who licks. liquor, n. anything liquid; strong drink. Law, n. edict, statute, rule. la! exclamation. Ah! indeed! Laps, v. does lap or drink, as a cat. lapse, n. a slip, a failing in duty. Leaf, n. of a tree, book, &c. lief, adv. willingly, gladly. Led, v. conducted. lead, n. a metal.

Lee, n. the sheltered side; opposite to the wind. lea, n. a meadow, a field. Leak, v. to let in or out water. leek, n. a kind of onion. Levy, v. to raise, to collect. levee, n. a morning assembly of visitors. Limb, n. a member. limn, v. to draw or paint. Links, n. plural of link; divisions of a chain. lynx, n. a wild animal resembling a cat. Lo! exclamation. Look! see! low, a. not high, humble. Loan, n. any thing lent. lone, a. alone, solitary. Lock, n. of a door. loch, n. a lake or arm of the sea. Leeds, n. a town in Yorkshire. leads, v. does lead, conducts. Lear, n. name of a king in Shakespeare. leer, n. a side view. Lees, n. dregs, sediment. leas, n. fallow ground. Les'sen, v. to diminish, to make small. les'son, n. a precept, a doctrine inculcated. Lie, n. a falsehood. lye, n. a mixture of ashes and water. Liar, n. one who tells lies. lier, n. one who lies down. lyre, n. a musical instrument like the harp. Maid, n. a young unmarried woman. made, v. did make, finished. Mail, n. a bag for letters; armor.

Main, a. principal, chief. mane, n. the hair on the neck of a horse, &c. Man'tel, n. a narrow above a fireplace. man'tle, n. a cloak, a covering. Maze, n. an intricate place, a labyrinth. maize, n. Indian corn. Mar'shal, n. the highest rank in the army. mar'tial, a. warlike. Mean, a. low, poor; middle. mien, n. air, look, manner. Mead, n. a pasture ground; drink made from honey. meed, n. reward, recompense. Mede, n. a native of Media. Meat, n. animal food; any food. meet, v. to encounter; a. suitable, fit. mete, v. to measure. Meter, n. a measurer. metre, n. measure, verse. Mite, n. a very small insect. might, n. strength, power. Mity, a. full of mites, as cheese. mighty,  $\alpha$ . very powerful. Mare, n the female of the horse. mayor, n the chief magistrate of a borough. Mark, v. to observe; to distinguish by a sign. marque, n. a license to make captures. Mall, n. a level shaded walk. maul, v. to hurt in a coarse or butcherly manner. Mist, n. a watery vapour; very small rain.

male, a. of the masculine sex.

missed, v. lost, omitted. Med'lar, n. a fruit like a pear. med'dler, n. a busybody.
Mu'cus, n. slimy fluid.
mu'cous, a. slimy, viscous.
Moan, v. to lament audibly.
mown, v. mowed, cut down.
Mote, n. a minute particle of dust.

moat, n. a deep ditch or trench.

Mewl, v. to cry as a child. mule, n. the offspring of the horse and ass.

Mews, n. the royal stables; inclosures.

muse, v. to meditate, study in silence.

Man'ners, n. habits, conduct, behaviour.

man'ors, n. lands belonging to a nobleman.

Mar'ten, n. a kind of weasel valued for its fur.

Mar'tin, n. a man's name. martin, n. a bird of the swallow kind.

Miner, n. one who digs in a mine.

minor, n. a person under age;
a. less.

Mode, n. rule, custom, manner of existing.

mowed, v. cut down with a scythe.

Nap, n. a short sleep; a downy surface.

knap, v. to bite; to break short.

Nat, n. abbreviation for Nathaniel.

gnat, n. a small winged stinging insect.

Nag, n. a little horse.

knag, n. a knot in wood; a peg.

Nave, n. the middle part of a wheel; the middle or body of a church.

knave, n. a rogue, a rascal. Nay, adv. no, not.

neigh, v. to utter the cry of a horse.

Naught, a. worthless, bad. nought, n. not any thing.
Need, n. want, necessity.
knead, v. to work dough.
New, a. novel, fresh.
knew, v. did know, understood.
gnu, n. a kind of antelope in

Africa. Nice, a. good, fine, pleasant

to the taste.
gneiss, n. a species of stratified

Night, n. the time from sunset to sunrise.

knight, n. a man at arms; a title next below a baronet.

No,  $\alpha$ . not any; not so. know, v. to understand.

Nose, n. the organ of smell. knows, v. does know, understands.

noes n. plural of No. Not, adv. the word of denial. knot, n. a tie; a difficulty. None, a. not one; not any. nun, n. a woman devoted to a

religious life.

Nit, n. the egg of a louse.

knit, v. to interweave with needles.

Oar, n. a pole with flat ends for rowing with.
ore, n. unrefined metal.
o'er, adv. contraction of over.
Our, pro. belonging to us.
hour, n. sixty minutes.

Ode, n. a poem written to be set to music.

owed, v. did owe, was indebted. O! interj. denoting wonder, desire, &c.

oh! interj. denoting pain, sorrow, &c.

owe, v. to be bound to pay. Pail, n. a wooden vessel. pale, a. white, wan; n. an enclosure.

Pain, n. ache, uneasiness, suffering.

pane, n. a square of glass.

Pair, n. a couple, two.

pare, v. to cut thinly.

pear, n. a well known fruit.

Paul, n. a man's name.

pall, n. a covering thrown over

the coffin at funerals.

Pal'ette, n. an oval board for a painter's colours.

pal'ate, n. the organ of taste. pal'let, a small mean bed. Pan'el, n. a thin board on

which a picture is painted.

pan'ncl, n. a kind of rustic

saddle.

Paws, n. feet of a beast.
pause v. to stop; n. a cessation.
Peace, n. quiet, rest.
piece, n. a part or portion.
Peak, n. a point, the top.
pique, n. ill-will, an offence
taken; v. to offend.

Peel, n. rind or skin.
peal, n. a ring of bells; of
thunder.

Peer, n. an equal; a nobleman. pier, n. a structure of stones projecting into the sea.

Pen'cil, n. for writing with. pen'sile, a. hanging, suspended.

Place, n. locality; rank. plaice, n. a broad flat fish.

Plain, n. a level country; a. smooth, simple.

plane, n. a level surface; a joiner's tool.

Plait, v. to fold, to braid.

plate, n. a flat piece of metal; wrought silver; a flat dish. Please, v. to give pleasure, to

gratify.

pleas, n. pleadings, excuses. Plum, n. a fruit; a fortune of £100,000.

plumb, n. lead hung on a string, to shew the perpendicular.

Pole, n. a long staff; the earth's axis.

poll, n. the head; a register of heads of persons.

Pore, n. a small passage for perspiration; v. to study closely.

pour, v. to empty out liquor. Porte, n. The Turkish Government.

port, n. a harbour; a haven for vessels; a wine.

Pal'las, n. the goddess Minerva. pal'ace, n. a royal house.

Pearl, n. a well-known shining gem.

purl, v. to flow with a murmuring sound.

Practice, n. the habit of doing anything; a custom.

prac'tise, v. to do habitually. Prim'mer, a. comparative of prim; precise.

prim'er, n. a first reading-book. Pray, v. to supplicate, to

beseech.

prey, n. spoil, plunder. Prays, v. does pray, supplicates. praise, n. applause, approbation. preys, v. plunders, pillages.

Pict, an ancient Scotch tribe who painted their bodies. picked, v. selected, chosen.

Pilot, n. he who steers a ship. Pilate, n. the name of a governor of Judea.

Pride, n. haughtiness, extreme self-esteem.

pried, v. peeped into.

Prier, n. a peeper, one who pries.

prior, a. previous, foregoing;n. the superior in a convent of monks.

Pries, v. does pry, peeps into. prize, n. reward; v. to value highly.

Prof'it, n. gain, pecuniary advantage.

proph'et, n. a foreteller of future events.

Peter, n. a man's name.

petre, n. same as Saltpetre, nitre.

Quarts, n. plural of quart, two pints.

quartz, n. a mineral composed of pure silica.

Rain, n. water from the clouds. rein, n. the strap of the bridle; v. to restrain.

reign, v. to exercise supreme power.

Raise, v. to lift up, to exalt,

elevate.
rays, n. beams of light.

raze, v. to lay level with the ground.

Razor, n. a knife for shaving.

raiser, n. one who lifts, or produces.

Rap, v. to strike with a quick blow.

wrap, v. to fold together, to infold.

Rapt, v. transported, ravished. rapped, v. did rap, knocked. wrapped, v. rolled or folded round.

Roads, n. plural of road, ways. Rhodes n. an island in the Mediterranean.

Rains, v. does rain; pl. of rain. reins, n. the kidneys, the inward parts.

reigns, v. does reign, rules.
Rack, v. to strain, to torture.
wrack, n. sea weed cast upfrom the shore.

Read, v. to peruse, to study. reed, n. a hollow jointed stalk. Red, a. of a colour like blood. read, v. did read, perused.

Reck, v. to care for, to regard. wreck, n. destruction; remains of anything ruined.

Reek, n. smoke, vapour.

wreak, v. to revenge, to inflict. Rest, n. ease, quiet, sleep; remainder.

wrest, v. to twist or pull from by force.

Rime, n. hoar-frost, frozen dew. rhyme, n. verses ending with similar sounds.

Ring, n. a circle, an ornament for the finger.

wring, v. to twist, to torture. Rite, n. a religious usage or ceremony.

write, v. to form letters; tocompose books. wright, n. a workman; (chiefly use in compounds).

right, a. straight; just, upright, proper.

Road, n. a way or route.

Rhode, n. an island in America. rowed, v. did row; as with oars. rode, v. did ride; as on horseback.

Roe, n. the eggs or spawn of fishes; the female of the hart.

row, n. a line, a rank; persons or things in a line.

Rood, n. the cross; the fourth part of an acre.

rude, a. uncultivated, rough, uncivil.

rued, v. did rue, repented, lamented.

Room, n. space; an apartment. rheum, n. discharge from the nostrils caused by a cold.

Root, n. the part of a plant which is fixed in the earth. route, n. road, way; a line of march.

Rhone, n. a river in France.
roan, n. a bay or dark reddish
colour.

Rose, n. a beautiful and well-known flower.

rows, v. does row; as with oars.

roes, n. pl. of roe, the female deer.

Rote, n. repetition of words by memory.

wrote, v. did write, composed. Ruff, n. an article of dress for the neck.

rough, a. not smooth, rude, coarse.

Rye, n. a town in Sussex. rye, n. a kind of corn. wry, a. crooked, twisted. Rome, n. a city in Italy.

roam, v. to ramble, to wander over.

Rung, v. from ring, as of bells. wrung, v. from wring, forced, extorted.

Sail, n. of a ship, a sheet of canvas.

sale, n. selling, the act of selling.

Seine, n. a river in France. sane, a. sound in mind or body; healthy.

Sat'yr, n. a sylvan deity extremely wanton.

satire, n. a poem ridiculing vice or folly.

Serf, n. a slave attached to the soil.

surf, n. foam made by the dashing of waves.

Sailer, n. that which sails '(as a ship).

sailor, n. one who sails, a seaman.

Saver, n. one who saves or rescues.

savour, n. odour, scent, taste. Seam, n. the line formed by sewing.

seem, v. to appear, to look.

Sealing, v. fastening with a seal.

ceiling, n. the surface of a room opposite the floor.

Seas, n. plural of sea, the ocean.

sees, v. does see, beholds. seize, v. to take by force, to catch. See, v. to perceive by the eye; to observe.

sea, n. the ocean.

Seen, v. beheld, observed.

scene, n. a view, spectacle, prospect.

Slay, v. to kill, to put to death. sley, n. a weaver's reed.

sleigh, n. a vehicle for travelling on snow.

Sheer, a. pure, unmixed. shear, v. to shave, clip, or cut. Sign, n. mark, token; omen. sine, n. a line in geometry.

Sion, n. (also Zion), a hill in Jerusalem.

scion, n. a twig, a young shoot; a young member of a family. Size, n. quantity, magnitude; weak glue.

sighs, v. does sigh; n. plural of sigh.

Serge, n. cloth of twilled worsted.

surge, n. the swelling of a wave.

Scull, n. a small oar; a small boat.

skull, n. the cranium, the head. Slight, a. weak, small, trivial. sleight, n. cunning, a dexterous trick.

Sloe, n. a small wild plum. slow, a. not swift, dull.

So, adv. thus, in this manner. sow, v. to scatter seed.

sew, v. to join with needle and thread.

Sole, a. solitary, only, single; n. a flat fish. soul, n. the immortal part of

soul, n. the immortal part of man; the spirit.

Soar, v. to mount into the air.

sore, n. a wound, an ulcer or boil.

Soared, v. did soar, flew aloft. sword, n. a weapon for thrusting or cutting.

Stake, n. a post; a wager, a pledge.

steak, n. a slice of broiled beef.

Stair, n. a series of steps for ascending.

stare, v. to look with a fixed gaze.

Steel, n. iron refined and hardened.

steal, v. to take by theft, to rob.

Step, n. a pace, a degree; a proceeding.

steppe, n. a vast uncultivated plain.

Stile, n. steps over a fence or wall.

style, n. manner of writing, diction.

Staines, n. a town near

Windsor. stains, n. spots, blots.

Strait, n. a narrow pass in the ocean between two portions of land.

straight, a. direct, not crooked, upright.

Sum, n. the amount or whole of anything.

some, a. a certain quantity, less than the whole.

Sun, n. the body which is the source of light and heat.

son, n. a male child.

Subtler, a. more cunning. suttler, n. one who follows an

army and sells provisions.

Sweet, a. tasting like sugar; pleasing.

suite, n. retinue; a set of rooms. Senior, a. older; n. a person older than another.

seignior, n. a title of honor. Signor, n. Italian word for Mister.

Scilly, n. Islands in the English channel.

silly, a. simple, foolish, absurd. Seth, n. a man's name.

saith, v. does say, speaks, utters.

Side, n. the edge, or border; a faction or party.

sighed, v. did sigh, mourned. Stationary, n. fixed, not moving.

stationery, a. paper, pens, &c. Styx, n. in ancient mythology, a river in Hell.

sticks, n. branches of trees cut off.

Suck'er, n. that which sucks or draws in.

suc'cour, n. help, aid, relief.Tacks, n. small nails; v. does tack as a ship.

tax, n. a rate of impost; v. to accuse.

Tail, n. the part of an animal which terminates its body behind.

tale, n. a narrative or story.

Tare, n. the weight of packages in which goods are

contained.
tear, v. to rend or separate
with violence.

Tear, n. water from the eye. tier, n. a row, when rows are placed one above another. Tailor, n. one who makes men's clothes.

Taylor, n. an English proper name.

Trea'tise, n. a written composition.

treaties, n. plural of treaty, an agreement.

Teem, v. to produce plentifully, to be full of.

team, n. a yoke of horses or oxen.

Time, n. measure of duration. thyme, n. an aromatic plant. Their, pron. belonging to them. there, adv. in that place. they're, pron. for They are.

Threw, v. did throw, flung, cast.

through, prep. from one end to the other; by means of. thro', contraction of through in poetry.

Throne, n. a regal seat of state. thrown, v. was cast, projected. Throw, v. to fling, cast, project.

throe, n. extreme pain, agony. To, prep. the opposite of From. two, a. twice one, a couple. too, adv. overmuch, also. Toe, n. part of the foot.

tow, n. the coarse part of flax. Tun, n. a large cask; 252 gallons.

ton, n. twenty hundred weight. or 2240lbs.

Tray, n. a broad shallow trough of wood or metal.

trey, n. the Three at cards or dice.

Trait, n. (also pronounced trait), a touch, a feature.

Told, v. did tell; said, spokentelled, v. did tell, as a bell.

Tract, n. a region; an essay, treatise.

tracked. v. did track, traced. Tied, v. did tie, bound, fastened. tide, n. flux and reflux of the sea.

Teas, n. pl of Tea, a Chinese plant.

tease, v. to annoy; to comb

Tyre, n. a seaport town in Syria.

tire, v. to harass, vex, weary. Trav'el, v. to walk, to journey. trav'ail, n. excessive labour, toil.

Urn, n. a kind of vase.
earn, v. to gain by labour.
Use, v. to make use of, employ.
Ewes, n plural of ewe, a female sheep.

Vain, a. empty, futile, false. vein, a. a blood vessel, a turn of mind.

vane, n. a weathercock. Vale, n. a valley.

veil, n. a thin cover to hide the face (also spelled vail).
Wail, v. to lament, to bewail.
wale, n. a ridge or streak, mark of a rod.

Wane, v. to growless, to decline. wain, n. a waggon or fourwheeled cart.

Waist, n. the middle part of the human body.

waste, v. to squander, to diminish.

Wait, v. to stay, to tarry.
weight, n. heaviness, importance.

Ware, n. in composition, as. hardware, earthenware. wear, v. to carry on the body; to waste by rubbing.

Wave, n. of the sea, billow. waive, v. to relinquish, not to insist upon.

Wey, n. 40 bushels.

way, n. a road; course, manner. weigh, v. to ascertain the weight.

Weald, n. a forest; a wooded region.

wield, v. to sway, to govern. Weather, n. state of the air. wether, n. a male sheep. Weak, a. feeble, infirm. week, n. the space of seven.

days.

Won, v. did win, gained, con-

quered.
one, a. a single thing.
Wood, n. timber, a forest.
would, v. past tense of Will.
Ween, v. to think, to fancy.
wean, v. to take a child

Wade, v. to walk through water.

weighed, v. did weigh.

Wall, n. of brick or stone to enclose or protect. waul, v. to cry, as a cat.

Week'ly, a once a week.

weak'ly, a weak in body or

mind.

Yoke, n. a couple or pair; bondage.

yolk, n. the yellow part of an egg.

You, pro. plural of Thou, yew, n. an evergreen tree. ewe, n. a female sheep.

## VOCABULARY II.

Words pronounced exactly alike, except that the second word of each pair is aspirated; but differing in spelling and signification.

Ail, v. to be ill, to feel pain. hail, n. frozen rain; v. to salute.

Ale, n. malt liquor, strong beer.

hale, a. strong, healthy.

Air, n. the atmosphere, a gentle breeze.

hair, n. of the head.

All, a. the whole, every one. hall, n. a large room, a manor house.

Ar'ras, n, tapestry.

har'ass, v. to fatigue, torment, annoy.

Awl, n. a cobbler's tool for boring holes.

haul, v. to pull or drag.

Aft, adv. behind, astern.

haft, n. a handle, as a knife haft.

Am, v. first person of the verb To be.

ham, n. the thigh of an animal, especially the pig.

And, conj. signifies addition. hand, n. the extremity of the

Anchor, n. a heavy iron: to hold a ship afloat.

hanker, v. to long for, to linger about:

Arbour, n. a bower, an enclosed seat in a garden.

harbour, n. a port of refuge for ships.

Arrow, n. a weapon to be shot from a bow.

harrow, n. a frame with spikes to tear up the soil.

Art, n. skill, contrivance; a: profession or trade.

heart, n. the organ that circu-

Aye, adv. always, for ever. hay, n. grass cut and dried. Ash, n. a large hardy tree. hash, v. to mince, to chop.

Axe, n. an instrument for chopping.

hacks, v. does hack, chops.

As, conj. in the like manner.
has, v. third person singular
of To have.

Alter, v. to change, to vary. halter, n. a rope for hanging criminals.

Arc, n. segment of a circle.

harb, v. hearken, listen.

Awe, n. reverential fear, dread.

haw, n. the berry of the hawthorn.

Arm, n. from the shoulder to the hand.

harm, n. injury, moral wrong.
At, prep. denoting presence or nearness.

hat, n. a covering for the head.Aunt, n. a father's or a mother's sister.

haunt, v. to frequent, to visit as a ghost.

Ate, v. did eat, devoured.hate, v. to dislike intensely.Asp, n. a small venomous serpent.

hasp, n. a clasp, the clasp of a padlock.

Al'oe, n. a tree producing the gum called aloes.

hal'low, v. to make holy.

Ardour, n. eagerness, warmth
of feeling.

harder, a. more hard, more difficult.

Ear, n. the organ of hearing. hear, v. to harken, to listen to. Eat, v. to chew and swallow. heat, n. sensation of warmth. Eaves, n. projecting edge of the roof.

heaves, v. lifts up, to cause to swell.

Edge, n. the border of anything.

hedge, n. a fence round a field. Eel, n. a serpent-like fish.

heel, n. the hind part of the foot.

Ell, n. a measure of length;  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yards.

Hell, n. a place of punishment after death.

Erse, n. the language of the Highlands.

hearse, n. carriage for conveying the dead.

Elm, n. a forest tree prized for its timber.

helm, n. the rudder and wheel in ships.

Ere, adv. before, sooner than, hare, n. a common timid animal.

Erring, v. going astray, sinning. herring, n. a common small sea fish.

Erred, v. went astray, mistook. heard, v. perceived, listened to. Earl, n. an English nobleman. hurl, v. to throw with violence. Err, v. to 'go astray, to mistake.

her, pron. objective case of She.

Ewe, n. a female sheep. hew, v. to cut in pieces.

Ewer, n. a large jug placed on a wash stand.

hew'er, n. one who hews. You, pro. plural of Thou.

hue, n. appearance, colour, tint. Em-, a prefix, as embark, embank.

hem, n. the border of a garment. En-, a prefix, as endure, enlist. hen, n. the female of the domestic fowl.

Eye, n. the organ of sight. high, a. elevated, lofty, tall. Ides, n. in ancient Rome the 13th or 15th of the month.

hides, v. skins of beasts.
Ill, a. evil, bad, wicked.
hill, n. an elevation less than
a mountain.

In, prep. into, within. inn, n. hotel, a public house. Im-, a prefix, as impure, imbue. him, pro. objective case of He.

Islands, n. lands surrounded by sea.

Highlands, n. the mountainous parts of Scotland.

Is, v. third person singular of To be.

his, pro. possessive case of He. It, pro. the thing spoken of. hit, v. to strike, to touch, to suit.

Ire, n. anger, rage, resentment. hire, v. to engage for wages. I've, v. I have.

hive, n. the habitation of bees. Oar, n. a pole with flat ends for rowing with.

hoar, a. white with age or frost.

Old, a. advanced in years; ancient.

hold, v. to keep possession of; to contain.

Osier, n. the water-willow, used in making baskets.

hosier, n. a dealer in stockings, &c.

Otter, n. a large kind of weasel that lives on fish.

hotter, a. comparative of hot, warm.

Owes, v. is indebted to. hose, n. stockings.

Owl, n. a nocturnal carnivorous bird.

howl, v. to yell, to wail, to roar. Ooze, v. to percolate, as a liquid through pores.

whose, pro. possessive case of Who or which.

Oyster, n. a well-known shell-fish.

hoist'er, n. that which hoists or lifts.

Ope, v. used in poetry for To open.

hope, n. a desire of some good. Own, v. to possess; to acknowledge.

hone, n. a stone for sharpening instruments.

Odd, a. not even ; unusual. hod, n. a trough for carrying bricks and mortar.

Oaks, n. plural of Oak, a forest tree.

hoax, n. a practical joke. Owe, v. to be indebted, to be

Owe, v. to be indebted, to be bound to pay.

hoe, n. a gardener's tool.

Usk, n. a river in Monmouth. husk, n. the covering of certain nuts and seeds.

Wales, n. a part of Great Britain.

whales, n. plural of whale, a very large fish.

Ware, n. merchandise, commodities.

where, adv. at which or what place.

Way, n. passage, road; manner. whey, n. the watery part of milk in making cheese.

Wen, n. fleshy pulpy tumor. when, adv. at which time.

Wet, a. containing water; rainy.

whet, v. to sharpen by rubbing. Weal, n. welfare; prosperous state.

wheel, n. a circular frame turning on an axis.

Weather, n. state of the air. whether, conj. which of two alternatives.

Wile, n. a sly artifice, a fraud.

while, adv. during the time that.

Wine, n. the fermented juice of the grape.

whine, v. to utter a plaintive crv.

Win, v. to obtain by victory. whin, n. gorse, furze.

Wither, v. to fade, to shrink, to waste.

whither, adv. to what or which place.

Wit, n. the power of combining ideas with a ludicrous effect.

whit, n. a bit, a small particle.

Wig, n. an artificial covering of hair for the head.

whig, n. the name of a political party.

Wist, v. knew.

whist, n. a game at cards.

Wight, n. a creature or person. white, a. of the colour of snow;

pale.

Witch, n. a woman regarded as having supernatural power.

which, pro. that or those which.

Wye, n. a river in Hereford-shire.

why, adv. for what cause.

## VOCABULARY III.

Words nearly alike in sound but differing in spelling and signification. These words are often pronounced alike, but improperly so, by careless speakers.

Ah! exclamation of surprise, pity, &c.

are, v. plural of Is.

Alms, n. pl. relief given to the poor.

arms, n. weapons of offence or defence.

Ass, n. an animal of the horse family.

as, adv. like, for example, while.

Awe, n. reverential fear, dread. or, conj. marking an alternative.

Area, n. the sunken space round the basement of a building.

airier, a. more open to the air.
Accept, v. to receive, to agree
to.

except, v. to exclude, to leave out.

Affect, v. to move the passions or feelings.

effect, v. to produce, to accomplish.

Abolition, n. the act of being abolished.

ebullition, n. the act of boiling; agitation.

Access, n. a coming to, an approach.

excess, n. that which exceeds; intemperance.

Advice, n. opinion, counsel. advise, v. to counsel, to inform. Arrange, v. to put in proper order.

arraign, v. to call to account, to accuse.

Arrant, a. notorious, very bad. errand, n. a message; an order. Bold, a. daring, courageous. bowled, v. did bowl, as at bowls.

Bodice, n. a woman's stays, bodies, n. plural of Body.

Balm. n. a hâlsam somethin

Balm, n. a bâlsam, something soothing.

balm, n. yeast in brewing ale. Boa, n. a large kind of serpent. boar, n. the male of swine, bore, v. to make a hole in.

Bal'lad, n. a short narrative poem.

ballot, n. a method of secret voting.

Boy, n. a youth, generally under 12 years of age.

buoy, n. a floating beacon; v. to bear up.

Born, part. of Bear, to bring forth.

borne, part. carried.

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Bust, n. the upper part of the body.

burst, v. to break into pieces. Calve, v. to bring forth a calf. carve, v. to cut into slices or pieces.

Cabal', n. a plot, a secret design. cable, n. a rope or chain.

Cen'tury, n. a hundred years. sen'try, n. a soldier on guard. Chair, n. a movable seat with a back.

cheer, v. to encourage, to make glad.

Cease, v. to give over, to stop. seize, v. to grasp, to take hold of.

Cel'ery, n. a vegetable, with leaves like parsley.

sal'ary n. a recompence for services.

Civil, a. polite, refined; not

military. Seville, n. a city in Spain.

Close, v. to draw together; to come to an end.

clothes, n. garments.

Cloth, n. material from which garments are made.

clothe, v. to cover with clothes. Corse, n. a poetic word for corpse.

coarse, a. rough, rude, uncivil.
Council, n. an assembly for deliberation.

coun'sel, n. deliberation, advice.

Concur', v. to assent to; to unite in one point.

con'quer, v. to overcome, to vanquish.

Com'ments, n. remarks, explanations.

commence', v. to begin, to originate.

Confirmation, n. act of confirming; convincing proof. conformation, n. relative form, structure.

Cop'pice, n. a wood of small growth for cutting.

cop'ies, n. plural of Copy.

Con'cert, n. a musical entertainment.

con'sort, n. a wife or husband. Command', v. to order, govern. commend, v. to praise.

Confident, n. a bosom-friend. con'fident, a. positive, bold, trusting.

Cur'rant, n. a small kind of raisin.

cur'rent, a. generally received; n. a stream.

Com'fort, n. ease, quiet enjoyment.

com'fit, n. a dry sweetmeat.

Cor'poral, a. belonging to the body.

corpo'real, a. having a body or substance.

Correspon'dence, n. communication by means of letters. correspon'dents, n. those who correspond.

Calk, v. to stuff oakum into a ship's seams.

cork, n. the outer bark of the cork tree.

Courier, n. a state servant or messenger.

currier, n. one who dresses tanned leather.

Crit'ic, n. a judge in literature or the fine arts. critique', n. a criticism. Dual, a. consisting of two. duel, n. a combat between two persons.

Device,' n. a contrivance; power of devising.

devise', v. to scheme, to contrive. Dose, n. of medicine.

doze, v. to be half asleep.

Dome, n. a hemispherical arch or cupola.

doom, n. judgment, destiny.Descent, n. motion or progress downward.

dissent', v. to disagree in opinion. Desert', v. to leave, forsake. dessert', n. fruits, &c., after

dinner.

Decease', n. death.

disease, n. ailment, illness. Dice, n. small cubes used in gaming.

dies, v. perishes, withers.

Dub'lin, n. the capital of Ireland.

doub'ling, v. becoming twice the quantity.

Defer, v. to delay, postpone. differ, v. to disagree, to be unlike.

Def'erence, n. a yielding in opinion; submission.

difference, n. a distinguishing quality.

Disable, v. to deprive of power.

dishabille', n. undress; a careless toilet.

Dire, a. fearful, dreadful. dyer, n. one whose trade is to dye cloth, &c.

Extant, a. still standing or existing.

extent', n. bulk, compass.

Era, n. a series of years reckoned from a particular point. hear'er n. one who hears.

Either, a. the one or the other. ēther, n. the clear upper air.

En'ter, v. to come or go into. inter', v. to bury, cover with earth.

Erup'tion, n. a breaking or bursting forth.

irrup'tion n. a breaking or bursting in.

Ex'ereīse, v. to train by use. exor'cīse, v. to adjure by some holy name.

Eas'ter, n. a Christian Festival in April.

Es'ther, n. a woman's name. Elūde', v. to escape by stratagem.

illūde', v. to deceive by artifice. Elic'it, v. to draw out, to deduce. illic'it, a. unlawful.

Em'inent, a. conspicuous, distinguished.

im'minent, a. near at hand. Empyr'eal a. pertaining to the

purest region of heaven. imperial, a. royal, supreme. Francis, n. a man's name.

Frances, n. a woman's name. Ferment' v. to excite fermentation; to inflame.

foment', v. to bathe with warm water.

For'mally, a. according to form, methodically.

for merly, adv. in former times; heretofore.

Flare, v. to burn with an unsteady light.

flayer, n. one who flays or skins.

beast.

Lair, n. the retreat of a wild Father, n. a male parent. far'ther, adv. more distant. Gam'bol, v. to frisk or dance layer, n. a bed or stratum. in sport. gam'ble, v. to play for money, Grand'er, a. more great or splendid. grand'eur, n. splendour, vastnessGoal, n. the end or aim. gaol, n. jail, a prison. Gesture, n. movement of the body. jester, n. one who jests; a buffoon. Genius, n. the special inborn faculty of any individual. genus, n. a group consisting of a number of species. Glac'iers, n. fields of ice and glaziers, n. whose trade it is to set glass in windowframes, &c. Gore, n. clotted blood; blood. goer, n. one who goes. Gristly, a. consisting of or like gristle. grizzly, a. of a gray colour. Glu'tinous, a. gluey, tenacious. glut'tonous, a. given to excess. Genteel', a. well-bred, graceful. gen'tle, a. docile, mild, ami-Gnaw, v. to bite off by degrees. nor, conj. neither or not. Hire, n. wages, recompense. higher, a. more elevated. Idle, a. averse to labour; lazy.

ject of worship.

Lüke, n. a man's name. look, v. to see; to seem. Lien, n. a claim on property. lion, n. a large and fierce quadruped. Löre, n, learning. lower, a not so high; cheaper. Metal, n. a solid, shining, opaque body, as silver, &c. mettle, n. spirit, courage.  $M\bar{o}re$ , a. greater, additional.  $m\bar{o}wer$ , n. one who mows. Missile, n. something thrown from the hand or by an instrument. missal, n. the Roman Catholic mass book. Musket, n. a soldier's gun. muscat, n. a fragrant grape. Naughty, a. bad, mischievous. knotty, a. full of knots, difficult. Of, prep. belonging to. off, adv. away from. Ordinance, n. an established rite. ordnance, n. great guns, artillery. Pendent, a. hanging, projecting. pendant, n. an ear ring, a small narrow flag. Plaintiff, n. one who commences an action against another. plaintive, a. sad, expressing sorrow. Parsonage, n. the residence of idol, n. an image of some oba clergyman. personage, n. a person; indiidyl, n. a short pastoral poem. vidual of eminence.

lake.

Pedal, n. for the foot, in the organ or pianoforte. peddle, v. to travel with smallwares. Principal, a. chief, most important. principle, n. a fundamental truth. Pair, n. a couple; two things equal. payer, n. one who pays. Populace, n. the common people. populous, a. full of people. Psålter, n. the book of Psalms. salter, a. more salt. Quârtan, a. occurring every fourth day. quartern, n. the fourth of a pint. Roar, v. to cry as a beast. rower, n. one who rows. Sirius, n. the dog-star. sērious, a. grave, important. sē'ries, n. 8 progression. sequence. Soar, v. to mount aloft. sower, n, one who sows seed. sewer, n. one who sews with needle and thread. Spācious, a. roomy, large. spēcious, a. plausible. Stärling, n. a bird about the size of a blackbird. sterling, a. a designation of British money. Sought, v. did seek; looked for. sort, n. class, kind, species. Stâlk, n. the stem of a plant. stork, n. a wading bird. Strāta, n. pl. of stratum, layers. straighter, a. more straight.

sewer, n. an underground drain. Sire, n. father, as a sovereign. sigher, n one who sighs. Shone, v. did shine. shown, v. taught, explained. Slow, a. the opposite of quick. slough, n. a soft bog or marsh. sloe, n. a small sour wild plum. Sense, n. understanding. scents, n. odours, smells. Shelling, n. oats freed from the husks. shilling, n. a silver coin = totwelve pence. Sold, v. did sell, disposed of. soled, v. did sole, as shoes. Treble, n. the highest part in music. triple, a. three-fold. Tense, n. the form of a verb to indicate time. tents, n. shelters of canvas. Taught, v. instructed. tort, n. legal term, a wrong, an injury. Vial, n. a phial, a small glass bottle. viol, n. an old musical instrument of the violin kind. Wicked, a. evil, sinful, ungodly. wicket, n. a small gate. Weary, a. tired, exhausted. wary, a. cautious. Warn, v. to give notice of danger. worn, v. from wear, wasted. Ye, pro. plural of Thou. yea, adv. yes, verily. Yearn, v. to feel earnest desire. yarn, n. spun thread.

Shore, n. the coast of a sea or

## EXTRACTS FOR DICTATION.

For the various ways in which the following Lessons may be made available for Instruction, see remarks on page 5.

The Figures refer to the number of ways in which a word is spelled, though pronounced the same; the Asteriak shows that another word is pronounced nearly the same, but is spelled differently. Passages from the Holy Scriptures are distinguished by the letter B. and passages from Shakespeare, by the letters Sh.

## 1.—AIR, HEIR, ERE, E'ER, AYR, AIRE.

The kingdom of heaven is\* like to a grain of mustard seed<sup>2</sup>, which\* a man took, and sowed<sup>2</sup> in his\* field: which\* indeed is the least of all<sup>2</sup> seeds<sup>2</sup>, but<sup>2</sup> when\* it is grown<sup>2</sup> it is the greatest among herbs, and becometh a tree, so<sup>3</sup> that the birds of the air come and\* lodge in the branches thereof.—B.

And\* when\* all² is past² it is\* humbling to tread...o'ers the weltering field of the tombless dead,...and see² worms of the\* earth, and fowls² of the\* air,...beasts of the forest, all² gathering there²; all² regarding man as\* their² prey²,... all² rejoicing in his\* decay.—Byron.

And\* those husbandmen said among themselves, This is the\* heir; let us kill<sup>2</sup> him<sup>2</sup>, and the inheritance shall be<sup>2</sup> ours<sup>2</sup>.—B.

No<sup>2</sup> band of friends or\* heirs be<sup>2</sup> there<sup>2</sup>...to weep or wish the coming blow;...no<sup>2</sup> maiden with dishevelled hair<sup>2</sup>... to feel or feign<sup>3</sup> decorous woe.—Byron.

Witlaf, a king of the Saxons, ere yet his last he breathed, ... to the merry monks of Croyland his drinking horn bequeathed;...that whenever they sat at their revels, and drank from the golden bowl?,...they might remember the donor, and breathe a prayer for his soul?.—Longfellow.

Oft in<sup>2</sup> the stilly night<sup>2</sup>, ere slumber's chain has\* bound me,...fond memory brings the light of other days around me; ...the smiles, the tears<sup>2</sup>, of\* boyhood's years, the words of love then spoken;...the eyes that shone now dimmed and gone, the cheerful hearts<sup>2</sup> now broken.—Moore.

Thou art\* the first knave2 that e'er made2 a duke.—Sh.

"Enter, Sir Knight<sup>2</sup>," the Warden cried, "and trust in Heaven whate'er betide,...since you<sup>3</sup> have reached this bourn<sup>2</sup>; but<sup>2</sup> first receive refreshment due<sup>2</sup>, 'twill then be<sup>2</sup> time<sup>2</sup> to welcome you<sup>3</sup>...if ever you<sup>3</sup> return."—Southey.

Ayr is a sea-port town in Scotland, and contains nearly 10,000 inhabitants. Ayr is celebrated from the poet Burns having been born within the parish.—Gazetteer.

The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen...turns them to shapes, and gives to *airy* nothing...a local habitation and a name.—Sh.

Leeds is situated on the river Aire.

## 2.—AIL, ALE.

What aileth the people that they weep?—B.

And the king said unto her, What aileth thee!—B.

What ailed thee, O thou sea<sup>2</sup>, that thou fleddest? thou Jordan, that thou wast driven back?—B.

The child is always ailing; its ailments are many.

Landlord.—I have lived in Lichfield, man and boy, above eight-and-fifty years, and I believe have not<sup>2</sup> consumed eight-and-fifty ounces of meat<sup>3</sup>. I have fed purely upon ale; I have ate my ale<sup>2</sup>, drank my ale, and I always sleep upon my ale.—Farquhar.

Of sack and canary he never doth fail,...and all<sup>2</sup> the year round there's<sup>2</sup> a brewing of *ale*;...yet he' never *ail*eth, he quaintly doth say,...while\* he keeps to his sober six flagons a day.—Song.

Would<sup>2</sup> I were in an *ale*-house in London! I would<sup>2</sup> give all<sup>2</sup> my fame for a pot of *ale*, and safety.—Sh.

## 3.—All, Awl.

All the world's a stage,...and all the men and women merely players;...they have their<sup>2</sup> exits, and their<sup>2</sup> entrances; and one<sup>2</sup> man in his time<sup>2</sup> plays many parts,...his acts being seven ages.—Sh.

Thou art\* a cobbler art thou?—Truly, sir, all I live by<sup>2</sup> is\*, with the awl. I meddle with no<sup>2</sup> tradesman's matters, nor\* women's matters, but<sup>2</sup> with awl. I am, indeed, sir, a surgeon to old shoes; when\* they are in danger, I<sup>2</sup> recover them.—Sh.

## 4.—Altar, alter.

For those the race of Israel oft forsook...their<sup>2</sup> living strength, and unfrequented left...his\* righteous altar, bowing lowly down...to bestial gods.—Müton.

And when\* the king was come from Damascus, the king saw the altar; and the king approached the altar, and offered thereon. And he burnt\* his burnt offering and his meat³ offering, and poured² his drink offering, and sprinkled the blood of his\* peace² offerings upon the\* altar.—B.

Therefore I have decreed not<sup>2</sup> to sing in my cage. If I had\* my mouth, I would<sup>2</sup> bite<sup>2</sup>; if I<sup>2</sup> had\* my liberty, I would<sup>2</sup> do my liking; in the mean<sup>2</sup> time<sup>2</sup>, let me be that' I<sup>2</sup> am, and seek not<sup>2</sup> to alter me.—Sh.

Now, O king, stablish the decree, and sign<sup>2</sup> the writing, that it be<sup>2</sup> not<sup>2</sup> changed, according to the law of the Medes and Persians, which\* altereth not<sup>2</sup>.—B.

Fair<sup>2</sup> gleams the snowy *altar*-cloth, the silver vessels sparkle clean; the shrill bell<sup>2</sup> rings<sup>2</sup>, the censer<sup>2</sup> swings, and solemn chants resound between.—*Tennyson*.

#### 5.—Aught, ought.

 $\operatorname{Can}^2$  aught, except a power divine, the stubborn will subdue!—Hymn.

"Son<sup>2</sup> of a slave," the Pacha said,... "from unbelieving mother bred<sup>2</sup>; vain<sup>3</sup> were a father's hope to see<sup>2</sup>... aught that beseems a man in thee.—Byron.

Ah me! for aught that ever I could read<sup>2</sup>,...could ever hear<sup>2</sup> by<sup>2</sup> tale<sup>2</sup> or history,...the course<sup>2</sup> of true love never did run smooth.—Sh.

What seest thou else' in the dark backward and abyss of time<sup>2</sup>? If thou rememberest *aught*, ere<sup>4</sup> thou cam'st here<sup>2</sup>... how' thou cam'st here<sup>2</sup>, thou may'st.—*Tempest*, Sh.

If a man would<sup>2</sup> take as much pains<sup>2</sup> to be<sup>2</sup> what he ought' as to disguise what he is', he might<sup>2</sup> afford to appear like himself.

Then say not<sup>2</sup> man's imperfect, Heaven in fault; say rather, Man's as\* perfect as he *ought*; his knowledge measured to his state and place; his time<sup>2</sup> a moment, and a point his\* space.—*Pope*.

## 6.—ALOUD, ALLOWED.

John Gilpin kissed his loving wife; o'erjoyed was he to find...that though on pleasure she was bent, she had a frugal mind. The morning came, the chaise was brought, but yet was not allowed...to drive up to the door, lest all ... should say that she was proud.—Cowper.

And it came to pass at noon, that Elijah mocked them, and said, "Cry aloud, for he is a god; either he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is in a journey, or peradventure he sleepeth, and must be<sup>2</sup> awaked." And they cried aloud, and cut themselves after their manner with knives and lancets, till the blood gushed out upon them.—B.

## 7.—ASCENT, ASSENT.

Still a bare<sup>2</sup> silent solitary glen,...a fearful silence, and a solitude...that made<sup>2</sup> itself be<sup>2</sup> felt;...and steeper now the ascent,...a rugged path, that tired...the straining muscles, toiling slowly up.—Thalaba, Southey.

The following Bills received the Royal assent. Some<sup>2</sup> murmured, others looked, assent, they had no<sup>2</sup> heart<sup>2</sup> to speak.—R. M. Münes.

First, that without the king's assent or knowledge,... you<sup>8</sup> wrought to be<sup>2</sup> a legate; by<sup>2</sup> which power...you<sup>3</sup> maimed the jurisdiction of all<sup>2</sup> bishops.—Henry VIII, Sh.

## 8.—AISLE, ISLE, I'LL.

In<sup>2</sup> a wild voice that wondering pleasure calms,...exclaims the child, "Is\* this home ours<sup>2</sup>? Ah me! how like these lovely flowers...to those I trained upon the bowers...of our<sup>2</sup> own\* Isle of\* Palms!"—J. Wilson.

The \*\* Isles\* of Greece2! the Isles\* of Greece! where \*\* burning Sappho loved and sung;...where \*\* grew the \*\* arts of war and peace2; where \*\* Delos rose2, and Phœbus sprung; eternal summer gilds2 them yet,...but2 all2 except their2 sun2 is \*\* set.—Byron.

I'll praise2 my Maker while\* I've\* breath.—Hymn.

Let not<sup>2</sup> ambition mock their<sup>2</sup> useful toil, their<sup>2</sup> homely joys, and destiny obscure; nor\* grandeur hear<sup>2</sup> with a disdainful smile...the short and simple annals of the poor. Nor\* you<sup>3</sup>, ye proud, impute to\* these the fault, if Memory o'er<sup>3</sup> their<sup>2</sup> tomb no<sup>2</sup> trophies raise<sup>2</sup>,...where\* through<sup>2</sup> the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault the pealing<sup>2</sup> anthem swells the note of praise.<sup>2</sup>.—Gray.

Blest Isle, with matchless beauty crowned, and manly hearts<sup>2</sup> to guard the fair<sup>2</sup>.—Thompson.

## 9.—Ante, anti.

ANTE-, spelled with an e, is a Latin prefix, signifying before, either in place or time<sup>2</sup>; as\* antecedent, anteroom, antechamber, anterior, antemeridian, antediluvian.

Anti- spelled with an i, is a Greek prefix, signifying opposed to, or in place of; as, antisceptic, antipodes, antithesis, antidote, antipathy, anti-climax.

#### 10.-BASE, BASS.

Things base and vile, holding no<sup>2</sup> quantity, Love can<sup>2</sup> transpose to form and dignity.—Sh.

Ne'er yet did base dishonour blur our<sup>2</sup> name...but<sup>2</sup> with our<sup>2</sup> sword<sup>2</sup> we wiped away the blot.—Sh.

Small things make base men proud.—Sh.

Did not great<sup>2</sup> Julius bleed for justice sake? what villain touched his body, that did stab,...and not<sup>2</sup> for justice? What, shall one<sup>2</sup> of us,...that struck the fore<sup>2</sup>most man of all<sup>2</sup> this world<sup>2</sup>,...but<sup>2</sup> for supporting robbers; shall we now...contaminate our<sup>2</sup> fingers with base bribes!—Sh.

Bass, spelled with double s, is the lowest part in Music. Men's voices are called Tenor, Barytone, or Bass. The corresponding voices in women, but one octave higher in pitch, are Soprano or Treble, Mezzo-soprano, and Contralto. The violoncello is commonly called the Bass, and the large instrument of that kind, the Double-bass.

## 11.—Ве, вее.

To be or not<sup>2</sup> to be, that is the question:...whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer...the slings and arrows\* of outrageous fortune,...or\* to take arms\* against a sea<sup>2</sup> of troubles,... and by<sup>2</sup> opposing end them.—Hamlet, Sh.

There was<sup>2</sup> a most ingenious architect, who had\* contrived a new<sup>2</sup> method for building houses, by<sup>2</sup> beginning at the roof, and working downwards to the foundation; which he justified to me by<sup>2</sup> the like practice<sup>2</sup> of those two<sup>2</sup> prudent insects, the bee and the spider.—Gulliver's Travels.

## 12.—Веасн, веесн.

You<sup>8</sup> may as\* well go stand upon the *beach*,...and bid the main<sup>1</sup> flood bate<sup>2</sup> his\* usual height<sup>2</sup>, as seek to soften that his\* Jewish\* heart.—Sh.

I saw from the beach, when\* the morning was shining,...a bark o'er3 the waters move gloriously on ;...I came when\* the

sun<sup>2</sup> o'er that beach was declining,...the bark was still there<sup>2</sup>, but<sup>2</sup> the waters were gone.—Moore.

There<sup>2</sup>, at the foot of yonder nodding beech, that wreathes its old fantastic roots so<sup>3</sup> high<sup>2</sup>,...his<sup>\*</sup> listless length at noon-tide would<sup>2</sup> he stretch,...and pore<sup>2</sup> upon the brook that babbles by<sup>2</sup>.—Gray.

The Wood<sup>2</sup>-Beech or Common Beech is a tree varying from 60 to 100 feet<sup>2</sup> in height<sup>2</sup>. It is a native of various parts of Europe besides Great<sup>2</sup> Britain\*, and a variety is found in North America. The Beech is remarkable for its smooth thin bark, which\* becomes white when fully exposed to the air. In France one of the most important uses of beech-wood<sup>2</sup>, is for making wooden shoes, called sabots.—Cyclopedia.

## 13.—Beer, bier.

Jack Cade.—Be² brave then; for your² captain is brave, and vows reformation. There² shall be², in² England, seven half-penny loaves sold² for a penny; the three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops; and I² will make it felony to drink small beer. All² the realm shall be² in² common, and in Cheapside shall my palfrey go to\* grass. And, when\* I am sing, (as king I will be²)...Sh.

Beer-houses, an inferior kind of public-house, were\*-established in England in the year 1830.

Torches were blazing clear, hymns pealing<sup>2</sup> deep and slow<sup>3</sup>...where<sup>\*</sup> a king lay stately on his<sup>\*</sup> bier, in the church of Fontevraud; banners of battle o'er<sup>3</sup> him<sup>2</sup> hung, and warriors slept beneath,...and light, as the moon's broad light, was flung...on the settled face of death.—Mrs. Hemans.

Come, when the heart<sup>2</sup> beats high<sup>2</sup> and warm...with banquet, song and dance, and wine,...Death, thou art terrible! the tear<sup>2</sup>,...the groan<sup>2</sup>, the knell, the pall<sup>2</sup>, the bier,...and all<sup>2</sup> we know<sup>2</sup>, or<sup>2</sup> dream, or fear...of<sup>2</sup> agony are thine.—Halleck.

#### 14.—BARE, BRAR.

O, who can<sup>2</sup> hold a fire in his hand,... by thinking on the frosty Caucasus; or cloy the hungry edge of appetite,... by

bare imagination of a feast? or\* wallow naked in December snow,...by² thinking on fantastic summer's heat\*? O no²! the apprehension of the good,...gives but² the greater² feeling to the worse; fell Sorrow's tooth doth never rankle more\*,... than when\* it bites, but² lanceth not² the sore².—Sh.

For who would<sup>2</sup> bear the whips and scorns of time<sup>2</sup>,...the oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,...the pangs of despised love, the law's delay,...the insolence of office, and the spurns...that patient merit of the unworthy takes,... when\* he himself might<sup>2</sup> his\* quietus make...with a bare bodkin? Who would<sup>2</sup> fardels bear,...to grunt and sweat under a weary life;...but<sup>2</sup> that the dread of something after death,—the undiscovered country, from whose bourn<sup>2</sup>...no<sup>2</sup> traveller returns,—puzzles the will; and makes us rather bear those ills we have,...than fly to others that we know<sup>2</sup> not<sup>2</sup> of? Thus conscience does make cowards of us all<sup>2</sup>, and thus the native hue<sup>3</sup> of resolution...is sicklied o'er<sup>3</sup> with the pale<sup>2</sup> cast<sup>2</sup> of thought; and\* enterprizes of great<sup>2</sup> pith and moment, ...with this regard, their<sup>2</sup> currents<sup>2</sup> turn awry,...and lose the name of action.—Hamlet, Sh.

O'er<sup>3</sup> the glad waters of the dark blue<sup>2</sup> sea<sup>2</sup>,...our<sup>2</sup> thoughts as\* boundless, and our<sup>2</sup> souls<sup>2</sup> as\* free,...far as the surge<sup>2</sup> can<sup>2</sup> bear, the billows foam,...survey our<sup>2</sup> empire, and\* behold our<sup>2</sup> home.—Byron.

## 15.—Berry, bury.

The gooseberry, strawberry and raspberry, are extensively grown<sup>2</sup> in<sup>2</sup> English gardens. Bilberries, cranberries and wortleberries, are wild fruits, and make excellent tarts.

Thy palate<sup>2</sup> then did deign<sup>2</sup>...the roughest berry on the rudest hedge\*.—Sh.

O ruddier than the cherry; O sweeter than the berry; O nymph more\*bright than moonshine night², like kidlings blithe and merry.—Gay.

I come to bury Cæsar, not<sup>2</sup> to praise<sup>3</sup> him<sup>2</sup>. The<sup>2</sup> evil that men do lives after them; the good is oft interred with their<sup>2</sup> bones.—Sh.

We buried him<sup>2</sup> darkly, at dead of night<sup>2</sup>, the sods with our<sup>2</sup> bayonets turning,...by<sup>2</sup> the struggling moon-beam's misty light, and the lantern dimly burning.—Wolfe.

And Abraham stood up from before his\* dead, and spake unto the sons² of Heth, saying, I² am a stranger and a sojourner with you³; give me a possession of a burying-place with you³, that I² may bury my dead out of my sight³.—B.

## 16.—Brake, Break.

See<sup>2</sup> from the brake the whizzing pheasant springs, and mounts exulting on triumphant wings.—Pope.

Break his bands of sleep asunder,...and rouse him² like a rattling peal² of thunder.—Dryden.

## 17.—Bowl, Bole.

Fill the bowl with rosy wine\*,...around our<sup>2</sup> temples roses twine,...and let us cheerfully awhile...like the wine\* and roses smile.—Cowley.

To cure the mind's wrong bias, spleen,...some<sup>2</sup> recommend the bowling-green;...some<sup>2</sup>, hilly walks, all<sup>2</sup> exercise. Flingbut<sup>2</sup> a stone, the giant dies<sup>2</sup>.—Matt. Green.

How vast her bole, how wide her arms are spread.— Dryden.

## 18 —Bruise, brews.

He made<sup>2</sup> me mad...to see<sup>2</sup> him<sup>2</sup> shine so<sup>3</sup> brisk, and smell so<sup>3</sup> sweet,...and talk so<sup>3</sup> like a waiting gentlewomar... of guns, and drums, and wounds, (God save the mark<sup>2</sup>!) and telling me the sovereignest thing on earth...was spermaceti for an inward bruise; and that it was great<sup>2</sup> pity, so<sup>3</sup> it was,... this villainous saltpetre should be<sup>2</sup> dug...out of the bowels of the harmless earth,...which\* many a good tall fellow had\* destroyed...so<sup>3</sup> cowardly; and but<sup>2</sup> for these vile guns,...he would<sup>2</sup> himself have been<sup>2</sup> a soldier.—Sh.

And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed<sup>2</sup> and her seed<sup>2</sup>; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his\* heel<sup>2</sup>.—B.

The landlord of the Dragon brews good ale2.

Launce.—Here is the catalogue of her conditions.— Imprimis, she can fetch and carry; item, she can<sup>2</sup> milk; item, she brews good ale<sup>2</sup>; item, she can sew<sup>3</sup>; item, she can wash and scour; item, she can spin; item, she hath many nameless virtues.—Two Gentlemen of Verona, Sh.

## 19.—By, Buy, ByE.

Wise men are instructed by reason; men of less understanding, by experience; the most ignorant, by necessity; and brutes, by nature.

Bassanio: If it please<sup>2</sup> you<sup>3</sup> to dine with us. Shylock: Yes, to smell pork; to eat\* of the habitation which\* your\* prophet<sup>2</sup>, the Nazarite conjured the devil into. I will buy with you<sup>3</sup>, sell<sup>2</sup> with you<sup>3</sup>, talk with you<sup>3</sup>, walk with you<sup>3</sup>, and so<sup>3</sup> following; but<sup>2</sup> I will not<sup>2</sup> eat\* with you<sup>3</sup>, drink with you<sup>3</sup>, nor\* pray<sup>2</sup> with you.<sup>3</sup>—Merchant of Venice, Sh.

And by-and-by the people, when\*they met...in twos and threes, or\* fuller companies,...began to scoff and jeer and babble of\* him²,...as\* of a prince whose manhood was all² gone,...and molten down in mere uxoriousness.—Tennyson.

Good-bye means farewell. Some suppose that it is a contraction of God be with you.

## 20.—Birth, Berth.

Would<sup>2</sup> God renew me from my birth...I'd almost live my life again.—Tennyson.

And the waves<sup>2</sup> oozing through<sup>2</sup> the port<sup>2</sup> hole<sup>2</sup> made<sup>2</sup>... his berth a little damp, and him<sup>2</sup> afraid.—Byron.

O, noble lord\*, bethink thee of thy birth; call² home thy ancient thoughts from banishment,...and banish hence these abject lowly dreams.—Sh.

## 21.—Воисн, вом.

It is the hour when from the boughs...the hightingale's

high<sup>2</sup> note is heard<sup>2</sup>; it is the hour<sup>2</sup> when<sup>\*</sup> lovers' vows... seem<sup>2</sup> sweet in every whispered word; and gentle winds and waters near,...make music to the lonely ear\*.—Byron

Lord! bow thine ear\* to our<sup>2</sup> prayer! Zion spreadeth her hands for aid, and there<sup>2</sup> is\* neither help nor\* comfort.—
Oratorio of Elijah.

22.—Blue, blew.

All<sup>2</sup> day<sup>2</sup> within the dreamy house,...the doors upon their<sup>2</sup> hinges creaked; the *blue* fly sung in the pane<sup>2</sup>.—*Tennyson*.

Afraid, not<sup>2</sup> without reason, for the wind...increased at night<sup>2</sup>, until it blew a gale; and though 'twas not<sup>2</sup> much to a naval mind,...some landsmen would<sup>2</sup> have looked a little pale<sup>2</sup>,... for sailors<sup>2</sup> are, in fact, a different kind; at sunset they began to take in sail<sup>2</sup>,...for the sky showed it would<sup>2</sup> come on to blow,...and carry away, perhaps, a mast or\* so<sup>3</sup>.—Byron.

## 23.—Blanch, Blanche.

If lusty love should go in quest of beauty, where\* should he find it fairer than in *Blanch?* if zealous love should go in search of virtue, where\* should he find it purer than in *Blanch?* if love ambitious sought a match of\* birth², whose veins² bound richer blood than Lady *Blanch?*—King John, Sh.

To blanch almonds. Put them into cold water, and heat\* them slowly to scalding, &c.—Cookery Book.

The name Blanche is\* now more frequently spelled in the French manner, with an e at the\* end.

## 24.—BAWL, BALL.

The dogs did bark, the children screamed, up flew<sup>2</sup> the windows all<sup>2</sup>; and every soul<sup>2</sup> cried out "Well done<sup>2</sup>!" as loud as\* he could bawl.—Cowper.

Let others seek for empty joys at ball or concert, rout or play; whilst far from fashion's idle noise, her gilded domes and trappings gay,...I wile\* the wintry eve away;——'twixt book and lute the hours² divide,...and marvel how I e'er\* could stray...from thee my own\* fireside.—A. A. Watts,

And like a ball the russet-bearded head rolled on the floor. — Tennyson.

#### 26.—CALENDER, CALENDAR.

Now Gilpin had\* a pleasant wit\*, and loved a timely joke; and\* thus unto the *Calender* in merry guise he spoke: I² came because your\* horse would² come; and, if I well forebode, my hat and wig\* will soon be² here², they are upon the road³.— *Cowper*.

The Shepherd's Calendar by Edmund Spenser, is a pastoral poem in twelve eclogues, one for each month of the year.

The twelve calendar or\* civil months were so<sup>8</sup> arranged by<sup>2</sup> Julius Cæsar, while\* reforming the Calendar, that the\* odd months—the first, third, fifth, and so<sup>8</sup> on, should contain thirty-one days, and the\* even numbers thirty days, except in<sup>2</sup> the case of February.

#### 25.—Brighton, Brighten.

There<sup>2</sup> are moments in life that we never forget, which\* brighten and brighten, as\* time<sup>2</sup> steals<sup>2</sup> away; they give a new<sup>2</sup> charm to the happiest lot, and they shine on the gloom of the loneliest day. These moments are hallowed by<sup>2</sup> smiles and by<sup>2</sup> tears<sup>2</sup>; the first look of love, and the last parting given; as\* the sun<sup>2</sup>, in the dawn of his\* glory, appears,...and the cloud weeps and glows with the rainbow in<sup>2</sup> heaven.—

Percival.

Brighton, on the coast of Sussex, which\* little less than a century\* ago was a little fishing village, is now a large and splendid town, owing to court patronage and fashion having directed the attention of the titled and wealthy to it. At the census of 1861 its population was 87,317.

#### 27.—Canon, cannon.

The Canon Law is, properly speaking, the ecclesiastical law of the Roman Catholic Church. In its more\* limited acceptation, it may be<sup>2</sup> called the By<sup>2</sup>-laws of the church as\* a separate corporation, but<sup>2</sup> its field widened with the influence

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of the hierarchy. It embraced many subjects of purely civil and municipal law, such as the distribution of property between married persons, succession, &c., by linking them with ecclesiastical matters; and thus the clerical tribunals came to rival, if not to excel in importance, those of the state.

The cannon's hushed! nor\* drums, nor\* clarion sound; helmet and hauberk gleam upon the ground; horseman and horse lie weltering in their<sup>2</sup> gore; patriots are dead, and heroes dare no<sup>2</sup> more; while\* solemnly the moonlight shrouds the plain<sup>2</sup>, and lights the lurid features of the slain.—Robt. Montgomery.

O, that this too<sup>2</sup>, too solid flesh would<sup>2</sup> melt,...thaw, and resolve itself into a dew<sup>2</sup>! or\* that the Everlasting had not fixed...his canon 'gainst self-slaughter! O God, O God!... how weary, stale, flat and unprofitable,...seem<sup>2</sup> to me all<sup>2</sup> the uses of this world<sup>2</sup>!...Fie on't! O fie! 'tis an unweeded garden,...that grows to seed<sup>2</sup>; things rank, and gross in nature...possess it merely.—Hamlet, Sh.

The steeds are all<sup>2</sup> bridled and snort to the rein<sup>2</sup>; curved is each neck, and flowing each mane<sup>2</sup>; white\* is the foam of their<sup>2</sup> champ on the bit; the spears are uplifted; the matches are lit; the *cannon* are pointed, and ready to roar, and crush the wall they have crumbled before.—Byron.

# 28.—CELL, SELL.

In these deep solitudes and awful cells,...where\* heavenly pensive contemplation dwells,...and ever musing melancholy reigns<sup>3</sup>,...what means this tumult in<sup>2</sup> a vestal's veins<sup>2</sup>?—Pope.

In<sup>2</sup> ancient times, as\* story tells, the saints would<sup>2</sup> often leave their<sup>2</sup> cells...and stroll about to hide<sup>2</sup> their<sup>2</sup> quality, to try good people's hospitality.—Swift.

There<sup>2</sup> are 1,450 separate cells in the Prison at Wakefield, and the number of prisoners confined there<sup>2</sup> varies from 900 to 1,400. The manufacture of cocoa mats and matting is carried on there<sup>2</sup> to a great extent, and these goods are sent<sup>3</sup> to most parts of the civilized world<sup>2</sup>.

Sell all<sup>2</sup> thou hast, and distribute unto the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven.—B.

Trust not<sup>2</sup> for freedom to the Franks<sup>2</sup>—they have a king who buys and *sells*; in native swords, and native ranks, the<sup>\*</sup> only hope of courage dwells; but<sup>2</sup> Turkish force, and Latin fraud, would<sup>2</sup> break<sup>2</sup> your<sup>\*</sup> shield, however broad.—*Byron*.

## 29.—CLIME, CLIMB.

Know<sup>2</sup> ye the land where\* the cypress and myrtle...are emblems of deeds that are done<sup>2</sup> in their<sup>2</sup> clime?—Byron.

Was I<sup>2</sup>, for this, nigh wrecked<sup>2</sup> upon the sea<sup>2</sup>; and twice by<sup>2</sup> awkward wind from England's bank...drove back again unto my native *clime*?—Sh.

· Climb not 2 too 2 high 2 lest the fall be 2 the greater 2.—Byron.

Fearless minds climb soonest unto crowns.—Sh.

The storm came on before its time<sup>2</sup>; she wandered up and down; and many a hill\* did Lucy *climb*, but<sup>2</sup> never reached the town.—Wordsworth.

## 30.—Clothes, close\*.

In Islington there<sup>2</sup> was a man, of whom the world<sup>2</sup> might<sup>2</sup> say,...that still a goodly race he ran, whene'er<sup>4</sup> he went to pray<sup>2</sup>. A kind and gentle heart<sup>2</sup> he had\*, to comfort friends and foes; the naked every day he clad, when\* he put on his\* clothes.—Vicar of Wakefield.

Another falls—but<sup>2</sup> round him *close...* a swarming circle of his\* foes.—*Byron*.

The deepest sea<sup>2</sup> which\* ever froze...can<sup>2</sup> only o'er<sup>3</sup> the surface *close*; the living stream lies quick below, and flows—and cannot cease to flow.—*Byron*.

## 31.—COARSE, COURSE.

Now I feel...of what coarse metal\* ye are moulded,—envy. How eagerly ye follow my disgraces,...as\* if it fed ye! and H 3 how sleek and wanton,...ye appear in every thing may bring my ruin!—Henry VIII., Sh.

His\* features are coarse and repulsive.

The star which\* rules thy destiny was ruled, ere earth began by me: it was a world as fresh and fair as e'er revolved round sun in air; its course was free and regular, space bosomed not alovelier star. The hour arrived—and it became... a wandering mass of shapeless flame, a pathless comet, and a curse, the menace of the universe; still rolling on with innate force, without a sphere, without a course,... a bright deformity on high, the monster of the upper sky.—Byron.

When Hercules was in that part of his\* youth, in² which\* it was natural for him² to consider what course of life he ought² to pursue, he one² day retired into a desert, where\* the silence and solitude of the place very much favoured his\* meditations.—Tatler.

#### 32.—Core, corps.

Fill the goblet again! for I never before...felt the glow which\* now gladdens my heart<sup>2</sup> to its core.—Byron.

Cut out the *cores* of the apples before you<sup>3</sup> make them into a pie.

The Wakefield Volunteer Rifle Corps consists of three hundred members.

## 33.—Council, counsel.

And the chief priests, and all<sup>2</sup> the council sought for witness against Jesus to put him<sup>2</sup> to death, and found none.—B.

The council shall know<sup>2</sup> this.—Sh.

I pray<sup>2</sup> thee, cease thy counsel, which falls into mine ears as profitless<sup>2</sup> as water in a sieve; give me not<sup>2</sup> counsel; nor let no<sup>2</sup> comforter delight mine ear ... but such a one whose wrongs do suit with mine.—Sh.

A fool may give a wise man counsel.—Proverb.

#### 34.—COWARD, COW-HERD.

What can ennoble sots, or slaves, or cowards? Alas! not<sup>2</sup> all<sup>2</sup> the blood of all<sup>2</sup> the Howards.—Pope.

Alfred concealed himself under a peasant's habit, and lived some<sup>2</sup> time<sup>2</sup> in the house of a cow-herd, who had\* been<sup>2</sup> entrusted with the care of some<sup>2</sup> of his\* cows.—Hist. of England.

## 35.—Current, currant.

The current, that with gentle murmur glides; thou know'st, being stopped, impatiently doth rage; but² when\* his\* fair² course² is\* not² hinderèd,...he makes sweet music with the enamelled stones,...giving a gentle kiss to every sedge...he overtaketh in his pilgrimage; and so³ by² many winding nooks he strays,...with willing sport, to the wild ocean.—Sh.

Currants are nothing more\* than a variety of the grape, the fruit of which\* is noted for its extreme smallness and freedom from stones. Corinth was formerly the chief place of cultivation of this variety of the grape; hence the name currants, which is merely a corruption of the word Corinths. Enormous quantities are exported annually from Greece<sup>2</sup>, the\* Ionian Islands, and some<sup>2</sup> islands of the Grecian Archipelago.

#### 36.—DANE, DEIGN.

The first seven years of the reign<sup>2</sup> of Alfred were\* spent in incessant struggles against the *Danes*, over whom he gained some<sup>2</sup> victories.—*Hist. of England*.

I<sup>2</sup> must go and send some<sup>2</sup> better messenger; I fear, my Julia would<sup>2</sup> not<sup>2</sup> deign my lines,...receiving them from such a worthless post.—Sh.

To God on high<sup>2</sup> be<sup>2</sup> thanks and praise<sup>3</sup>, who deigns our<sup>2</sup> bonds to sever.—Oratorio of St. Paul.

#### 37.—DEW, DUE.

The dews of heaven fall thick in blessings on her.—Sh.

Her tears<sup>2</sup> fell with the *dews* at even; her tears<sup>2</sup> fell ere<sup>4</sup> the *dews* were dried; she could not<sup>2</sup> look on the sweet heaven,...either at noon or eventide.—*Tennyson*.

The king's wrath is \* as \* the roaring of a lion; but his favour is as dew upon the grass.—Proverbs.

By<sup>2</sup> our<sup>2</sup> holy Sabbath have I sworn, to have the due and

forfeit of my bond.—Sh.

Our<sup>2</sup> accounts are *due* net in three months, or\* we allow 2½ per cent. discount for cash in 14 days from the date of invoice.

## 38.—DEAR, DEER.

My dear, dear Lord,...the purest treasure mortal times afford,...is spotless reputation; that' away,...men are but<sup>2</sup> gilded loam or\* painted clay.—Sh.

Provisions of every kind were\* very dear, and coals and clothing being dear also, the poor suffered great<sup>2</sup> privations.

A man he was to all<sup>2</sup> the country dear.—Goldsmith.

What shall he have that killed the *deer*? His leather skin and horns to wear<sup>2</sup>.—Sh.

O, thus I found her, straying in the park, seeking to hide<sup>2</sup> herself; as does the *deer* that hath received some unrecuring (incurable) wound. It was my *deer*; and he that wounded her, hath hurt me more\*, than had he killed me dead.—Sh.

#### 39.—DIE, DYE.

Yet fill my glass: give me one<sup>2</sup> kiss:...my own\* sweet Alice, we must die....There's<sup>2</sup> somewhat in this world<sup>2</sup> amiss... shall be<sup>2</sup> unriddled by<sup>2</sup>-and-by.—Tennyson.

Bring me unto my trial when you<sup>8</sup> will;...died he not<sup>2</sup> in his bed? where\* should he die? can\* I make men live, whether they will or no<sup>2</sup>?—O! torture me no<sup>2</sup> more, I will confess.—Sh.

The woods decay, the woods decay and fall,...the vapours weep their<sup>2</sup> burthen to the ground,...man comes and tills the

field and lies beneath,...and after many a summer dies the swan.—Tennyson.

Thy threats, thy mercy, I defy! let rec'reant yield who fears to die.—Scott.

The red<sup>2</sup> stream issuing from her azure veins<sup>3</sup>, dyes her white veil<sup>2</sup>, her ivory bosom stains.—Darwin.

Here<sup>2</sup>, in<sup>2</sup> my scabbard, is\* my argument, shall *dye* your\* white rose<sup>2</sup> to\* a bloody red<sup>2</sup>.—Sh.

Her brow was white\* and low; her cheeks pure dye...like twilight rosy, still with the set sun.2—Byron.

A vein<sup>8</sup> had burst, and her sweet lips' pure dyes...were dabbled with the deep blood which\* ran o'er<sup>3</sup>; and her head drooped as when\* the lily lies...o'ercharged with rain<sup>2</sup>.—Byron.

## 40.—Doe, dough.

It was the time<sup>2</sup> when lilies blow,...and clouds are lifted up in<sup>2</sup> air<sup>4</sup>,...Lord Ronald brought a lily-white doe...to give to his\* cousin\*, Lady Clare.—*Tennyson*.

Then, but<sup>2</sup> forbear your food a little while\*, whiles\* like a doe, I go to find my fawn<sup>2</sup>, and give it food.—Sh.

Bread<sup>2</sup> is the spongy mass produced by <sup>2</sup> baking the leavened or \* fermented dough of wheat or rye<sup>2</sup> flour<sup>2</sup>, at a proper heat\*. It is the principle food of highly civilized nations. Dough baked without being fermented constitutes cakes or \* biscuits; but<sup>2</sup> not<sup>2</sup> bread<sup>2</sup> strictly speaking.—Dr. Ure.

## 41.—Done, Dun.

Forgive me, Lord, for thy dear<sup>2</sup> Son<sup>2</sup>, the<sup>\*</sup> ill which<sup>\*</sup> I this day<sup>2</sup> have *done*; that with the world<sup>2</sup>, myself, and thee, I<sup>2</sup>, ere<sup>2</sup> I sleep, at peace<sup>2</sup> may be<sup>2</sup>.—*Evening Hymn*.

Of all<sup>2</sup> our band,...though firm of heart<sup>2</sup> and strong of hand,...in<sup>2</sup> skirmish, march, or\* forage, none<sup>2</sup>...can<sup>2</sup> less have said or more\* have *done*...than thee, Mazeppa! On the earth ...so<sup>8</sup> fit a pair<sup>3</sup> had never birth<sup>2</sup>, since Alexander's days till

now,...as thy Bucephalus and thou; all<sup>2</sup> Scythia's fame tothine should yield...for pricking on o'er<sup>3</sup> flood and field. —Byron.

'Tis morn, but' scarce you level sun'...can' pierce the warclouds rolling  $dun^2$ ,...where furious Frank', and fiery Hun,... shout in their sulphurous canopy.—Campbell.

White\* as a white sail<sup>2</sup> on a dusky sea<sup>2</sup>, when\* half the horizon's clouded and half free,...fluttering between the dun wave<sup>2</sup> and the sky,...is hope's last gleam in man's extremity. Her anchor parts; but<sup>2</sup> still the snowy sail<sup>2</sup> attracts our<sup>2</sup> eye amidst the rudest gale; though every wave<sup>2</sup> she climbs<sup>2</sup> divides us more\*,—the heart<sup>2</sup> still follows from the loneliest shore.—Byron.

The haunt of birds, a desert to mankind, where\* the rough<sup>2</sup> seal reposes from the wind,...and sleeps unwieldy in his cavern dun, or\* gambols with huge frolic in the sun<sup>2</sup>.—Byron.

## 42.—EARN, URN.

Last week<sup>2</sup> he earned thirty shillings, and he sometimes earns as much as two<sup>2</sup> pounds; his\* average earnings, however, are under a pound a week<sup>2</sup>, owing to his profligacy and intemperance.

Can\* storied urn or\* animated bust...back to its mansion call² the fleeting breath? Can honour's voice provoke the silent dust²,...or\* flattery soothe the dull cold ear\* of death?—Gray.

## 43.—Ewe, yew, you, u.

There² were\* two² men in one² city; the one² rich, and the\* other poor. The rich man had\* exceeding many flocks and herds, but² the poor man had\* nothing, save one² little eue lamb, which\* he had bought and nourished up. And it grew up together with him², and with his children; it did eat\* of his own\* meat³, and drank of his own\* cup, and lay in his bosom, and was to him as\* a daughter. And there² came a traveller unto the rich man, and he spared to take of his\* own\* flock and of his own herd², to dress for the way-

faring man that was come unto him<sup>2</sup>; but took the poor man's lamb, and dressed it for the man that was come to him. And David's anger was kindled against the man; and he said to Nathan, As the Lord liveth, the man that hath done<sup>2</sup> this thing shall surely die<sup>2</sup>; and he shall restore the lamb four<sup>2</sup> fold, because he did this thing, and because he had no<sup>2</sup> pity.—B.

I pray<sup>2</sup> you, think you question with the Jew... You may as well go stand upon the beach<sup>2</sup>,...and bid the main<sup>2</sup> flood bate<sup>2</sup> his usual height<sup>2</sup>; you may as well use question with the wolf, why he hath made<sup>2</sup> the evee bleat for the lamb; you may as well forbid the mountain pines...to wag their<sup>2</sup> high<sup>2</sup> tops, and to make no<sup>2</sup> noise,...when\* they are fretted with the gusts of heaven;...you may as well do anything most hard,... as seek to soften that (than which\* what's harder?)...his Jewish heart<sup>2</sup>;—therefore, I<sup>2</sup> do beseech you<sup>3</sup>,...make no<sup>2</sup> more offers, use no<sup>2</sup> further means,...but<sup>2</sup> with all<sup>2</sup> brief and plain<sup>2</sup> conveniency, let me have judgment, and the Jew his will.—Merchant of Venice, Sh.

Beneath these rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade,...where\*heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,...each in his narrow cell<sup>2</sup> for ever laid<sup>2</sup>,...the rude<sup>2</sup> fore<sup>2</sup>fathers of the hamlet sleep.—Gray's Elegy.

The letter U (pronounced you), never has that sound in any other language than English. In the continental languages, as German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, &c., it has the power, when\* short, of\* our² oo in good; and, when\* long, of our² oo in moon; for instance, uno, Italian, is pronounced oono, not² you' know. The dotted German ü and the French u have a different sound still, which\* does not² exist in English.

## 44.—Fain, fane, feign.

Now would<sup>2</sup> I give a thousand furlongs of sea<sup>2</sup> for an acre of barren ground; long heath, brown furze<sup>3</sup>, any thing; the wills above be<sup>2</sup> done<sup>2</sup>! but<sup>2</sup> I would<sup>2</sup> fain die<sup>2</sup> a dry death.—
Tempest, Sh.

If e'er4 with wreaths I hung thy sacred fane, or fed the flames with fat of oxen slain; God of the silver bow! thy

shafts employ, avenge thy servant, and the Greeks destroy.
— Iliad, Pope.

See<sup>2</sup> yonder hallowed *fane*; the pious work...of names once famed, now dubious or forgot.—Blair.

And all<sup>2</sup> that poets feign of bliss and joy.—Sh.

Heigh ho! sing heigh ho! unto the green holly; most friendship is feigning, most loving, mere folly.—Sh.

# 45.—FAINT, FEINT.

I pray<sup>2</sup> you<sup>3</sup>, one<sup>2</sup> of you<sup>3</sup> question youd man...if he for gold will give us any food; I faint almost to death.—Sh.

Faint heart2 never won2 fair2 lady.—Proverb.

A strain of war,—a deep and nervous strain...of full and solemn notes, whose long-drawn swell...dies² on the silence slow² and terrible,...making the blood of him² who listens to it...to follow the great² measure; every tone...clear in its utterance, and eloquent...above all² words: there² was the settled tramp...of warriors faithful to ancestral swords;... there² was the prayer that was not² all² a prayer, but² rising in a suppliant murmuring...grows to a war cry,—'Victory, oh God!...For Israel's God and Israel, Victory!':...Then came the² onset, chord² fast following chord²,...in passionate clang, as² if the unconscious harp...were prodigal of all² its life of sound,...to give that awful feint reality.—R. M. Milnes (Lord Houghton).

## 46.—FAIR, FARE.

Happy, happy, happy pair<sup>3</sup>; none<sup>2</sup> but<sup>2</sup> the brave deserves the fair.—Dryden.

Shall I<sup>2</sup>, wasting in despair, die<sup>2</sup>, because a woman's fair; or\* make pale<sup>2</sup> my cheeks with care, because another's rosy are? Be<sup>2</sup> she fairer than the day, or the flowery meads<sup>2</sup> of May, if she be<sup>2</sup> not<sup>2</sup> kind to me, what care I how fair she be<sup>2</sup>!

Wakefield fair is held in the month of July.

Go farther and fare worse.—Proverb.

Fare thee well thou lovely one2.-Moore.

Then turn to night<sup>2</sup>, and freely share whate'er<sup>4</sup> my cell<sup>2</sup> bestows; my rushy couch and frugal fare, my blessing and repose.—Goldsmith.

The competition between the Great<sup>2</sup> Northern and the Midland Railway Companies was so<sup>3</sup> fierce in the summer of 1851, the time<sup>2</sup> of the first Great<sup>2</sup> International Exhibition in London, that the third-class excursion *fare* from Wakefield to London and back, a distance of 360 miles, was, for a short time<sup>2</sup>, only one<sup>2</sup> shilling.

#### 47.—FLEA, PLEE.

He that lies down with dogs must expect to rise\* with fleas.—Proverb.

For Andrew, if he were opened, and you<sup>2</sup> find so<sup>2</sup> much blood in his\* liver as\* will clog the foot of a *flea*, I'll<sup>3</sup> eat the rest<sup>2</sup> of the anatomy.—Sh.

That's a valiant flea, that dare eat his breakfast on the lip of a lion.—Sh.

Sad is my fate! said the heart<sup>2</sup>-broken stranger,—the wild deer<sup>2</sup> and wolf to the covert can\* flee; but<sup>2</sup> I have no<sup>2</sup> refuge from famine and danger; a home and a country remain not<sup>2</sup> to me.—Campbell.

The wicked flee when no man pursueth, but the righteous are bold as a lion.—B.

And Moses severed three cities on this side<sup>2</sup> Jordan toward the sun<sup>2</sup> rising; that the slayer might<sup>2</sup> flee thither, which\* should kill<sup>2</sup> his neighbour unawares, and hated him<sup>2</sup> not<sup>2</sup> in<sup>2</sup> times past<sup>2</sup>; and that fleeing into one<sup>2</sup> of these cities he might<sup>2</sup> live.—B.

### 48.—FLOUR, FLOWER.

And the woman had\* a fat calf in the house, and she

hasted, and killed it, and took *flour*, and kneaded<sup>2</sup> it, and did bake unleavened bread<sup>2</sup> thereof; and she brought it before Saul, and before his servants; and they did eat\*.—B.

Fancy may bolt bran and think it flour.—Proverb.

Flowers of the field, how meet<sup>3</sup> ye seem<sup>2</sup>...man's frailty to portray,...blooming so<sup>3</sup> fair<sup>2</sup> in morning's beam,...passing at eve away; teach this, and oh! though brief your<sup>2</sup> reign<sup>3</sup>, sweet flowers ye shall not<sup>2</sup> live in vain<sup>3</sup>.—Blackwood's Magazine.

There's 2 not 2 a flower...but 2 shows some 2 touch, in freekle, streak, or stain,...of God's unrivalled pencil 2.—Cowper.

If you<sup>3</sup> would<sup>2</sup> enjoy the fruit, pluck not<sup>2</sup> the flower.

## 49.—Foul, Fowl.

Murder most foul, as in the best it is;...but<sup>2</sup> this' most foul, strange, and unnatural.—Sh.

The Alcayde had been so frightened that he never eat fools again; and he always pulled off his hat... when he saw a cock and hen. Wherever he sat at table... not an egg might there be placed; and he never even mustered... courage for a custard,... though garlic tempted him to taste... of an omelet now and then.—Southey.

#### 51.—GALL, GAUL.

I<sup>2</sup> loathe suspicion; 'tis a fiend that preys<sup>3</sup>...upon the nobler virtues of the heart<sup>2</sup>,...and by<sup>2</sup> its morbid touch converts them all<sup>2</sup>,...to gall and mortal poison.

They gave me also gall for my meat<sup>3</sup>, and in my thirst they gave me vinegar to drink...B.

Grasping at one<sup>2</sup> pleasure,...we let others fall; yet how scant the measure...if we sum<sup>2</sup> them all<sup>2</sup>,...honey-drops scarce tasted in a sea<sup>2</sup> of gall.—R. M. Milnes.

The Romans, who conquered France under Julius Cesar.

about B.C. 50, styled it Gallia, from the Gauls, by<sup>2</sup> whom it was chiefly occupied.

#### 52.—Gourd, Gored.

To raise<sup>2</sup> the prickly and green-coated gourd,...so<sup>3</sup> grateful to the palate<sup>2</sup> is an art...that toiling ages have<sup>2</sup> but<sup>2</sup> just<sup>2</sup> matured.

And the Lord God prepared a gourd, and made<sup>2</sup> it to come up over Jonah, that it might<sup>2</sup> be<sup>2</sup> a shadow over his head, to deliver him<sup>2</sup> from his grief. So<sup>3</sup> Jonah was exceedingly glad of his\* gourd.—B.

What beckoning ghost along the moonlight shade... invites my steps, and points to yonder glade? 'Tis she! but' why that bleeding bosom gored? Why dimly gleams the visionary sword? —Pope.

He was gored by a mad bull.

#### 50.—FREEZE, FRIEZE.

But² that I am forbid...to tell the secrets of my prison-house,...I could a tale² unfold, whose lightest word... would² harrow\* up thy soul²; freeze thy young blood;...make thy two² eyes, like stars, start from their² spheres;...and each particular hair² to stand on end,...like quills upon the fretful porcupine:...but² this eternal blazon must not² be²...to ears\* of flesh and blood.—Hamlet, Sh.

The air<sup>4</sup> is sweet with violets, running wild...'mid broken friezes and fallen capitals;...sweet as when Tully, writing<sup>2</sup> down his thoughts,...sailed slowly by<sup>2</sup>, two<sup>2</sup> thousand years ago,...for Athens.—Rogers.

Water freezes or hardens into ice at a temperature of 32° Fahrenheit.

Frieze is\* a term in architecture for that part of the\* entablature of a column between the architrave and cornice, often ornamented with figures.

## 53.—GREAT, GRATE.

The sense of death is most in apprehension; and the poor beetle, that we tread upon,...in corporal sufferance finds a pang as great...as when a giant dies.—Sh.

Be<sup>2</sup> not afraid of *great*ness; some<sup>2</sup> are born *great*, some<sup>2</sup> achieve *great*ness, and some have *great*ness thrust upon them.—Sh.

They have been at a great feast of languages, and stolen the scraps.—Sh.

And straight<sup>2</sup> the sun<sup>2</sup> was flecked with bars,...(Heaven's Mother send us grace!)...as if through<sup>2</sup> a dungeon's grate he peered...with broad and burning face.—Ancient Mariner,! Coleridge.

## 54.—Guest, Guessed.

The wedding *guest* sat on a stone: he cannot choose<sup>2</sup> but<sup>2</sup> hear<sup>2</sup>; and thus spake on that ancient man, the bright-eyed mariner.—Coleridge.

And soon from guest to guest the panic spread.—Rogers.

Gessner: But first, I'd see<sup>2</sup> thee make a trial of thy skill with that same bow. Thy arrows\* never miss, 'tis said. Tell: What is\* the trial? Gessner: Thou looks't upon thy boy\* as though thou guessed it. Tell: Look upon my boy! what mean<sup>2</sup> you<sup>3</sup>?...Look upon my boy as though I guessed it!—guessed at the trial thou wouldst have me make! guessed it—instinctively! Thou dost not<sup>2</sup> mean—no<sup>2</sup>, no, thou wouldst not<sup>2</sup> have me make...a trial of my skill upon my child? Impossible! I do not<sup>2</sup> guess thy meaning.—J. S. Knowles.

# 55.—Gilt, guilt.

As when\* the golden sun² salutes the morn,...and having gilt the ocean with his beams...gallops the zodiac in his glittering coach,...aud overlooks the highest peering hills\*; so³ Tamora——Sh.

In sight<sup>3</sup> of God and us your guilt is great<sup>2</sup>; receive the

sentence of the law, for sins...such as\* by2 God's book are adjudged to death.—Sh.

My guilt be2 on my head.—Sh.

The heaviness and guilt within my bosom...takes off my manhood.—Sh.

## 56.—Groan, grown.

The blood of English shall manure the ground,...and future ages grown for this foul<sup>2</sup> act.—Sh.

My thoughts were like unbridled children, grown...too<sup>2</sup> headstrong for their<sup>2</sup> mother.—Sh.

## 57.-GAIT, GATE.

Highest queen of state,...great<sup>2</sup> Juno comes; I<sup>2</sup> know<sup>2</sup> her gait.—Sh.

For that 2 John Mortimer, which \* now is dead,...in face, in gait, in speech, he doth resemble.—Sh.

And with that he opened the gate. So<sup>8</sup> when\* Christian was stepping in, the other gave him a pull. Then said Christian, What means that? The other told² him², A little distance from this gate, there² is erected a strong castle, of which Beelzebub is the captain; from thence both he and they that are with him², shoot arrows\* at those that come up to this gate, if haply they may die² before they can\* enter in. Then said Christian, I² rejoice and tremble. So³ when he was got in, the man at the gate asked him who had directed him² thither.—Pilgrim's Progress, Bunyan.

## 58.-HAIL, HALE.

All<sup>2</sup> hail, Macbeth! hail to thee, thane of Glamis! All hail, Macbeth! hail to thee, thane of Cawdor! All<sup>2</sup> hail, Macbeth! that shalt be king hereafter.—Sh.

And Moses stretched forth<sup>2</sup> his rod towards Heaven; and the Lord sent<sup>2</sup> thunder and hail, and the fire ran along upon the ground; and the Lord rained<sup>2</sup> hail upon the land of Egypt. So<sup>3</sup> there<sup>2</sup> was hail, and fire mingled with the hail, very grievous, such as there<sup>2</sup> was none<sup>2</sup> like it in all<sup>2</sup> the land of Egypt, since it became a nation.—B.

There<sup>2</sup> sat one<sup>2</sup> day in quiet by<sup>2</sup> an ale<sup>2</sup>-house on the Rhine,...four<sup>2</sup> hale and hearty fellows, and drank the precious wine\*.—Longfellow.

Go, hither *hale* that misbelieving Moor<sup>2</sup>,...to be<sup>2</sup> adjudged some<sup>2</sup> direful slaughtering death,...as punishment for his most wicked life.—Sh.

## 59.—HAIR, HARE.

Bid me discourse, I will enchant thine ear\*,...or\* like a fairy trip upon the green; or\* like a nymph, with bright and flowing hair,...dance on the sands, and yet no² footing seen².

Why theu wilt quarrel with a man that hath a hair more\* or a hair less in his beard than thou hast. Thou wilt quarrel with a man for cracking nuts, having no² other reason but² because thou hast hazle eyes. Thy head is as full of quarrels, as\* an egg is full of meat ³ Thou hast quarrelled with a man for coughing in the street, because he hath wakened thy dog that hath lain² asleep in the sun². Didst thou not² fall out with a tailor for wearing his\* new² doublet before Easter? with another, for tying his\* new² shoes with old\* ribbon? and yet thou wilt tutor me for quarrelling!—Romeo and Juliet, Sh.

What would<sup>2</sup> you<sup>3</sup> have, you<sup>3</sup> curs,...that like not<sup>2</sup> peace<sup>2</sup> nor\* war? the one<sup>2</sup> affrights you,<sup>3</sup>...the\* other makes you<sup>3</sup> proud. He that trusts you<sup>2</sup>...where\* he should find you<sup>2</sup> lions, finds you<sup>3</sup> hares: where\* foxes, geese. You<sup>3</sup> are no<sup>2</sup> surer, no<sup>2</sup>,...than is the coal of fire upon the ice,...or\* hailstone in the sun.<sup>2</sup>—Coriolanus, Sh.

O! the blood more stirs, to rouse a lion than to start a hare.—Sh.

### 60.—Hart, heart.

As the hart panteth after the water-brooks, so<sup>3</sup> panteth my soul<sup>2</sup> after thee, O God.—B.

Hart and hind are in their lair; couched beneath the fern they lie.

If a hart do lack a hind, let him2 seek out Rosalind.—Sh.

In prayer it is better to have a heart without words, than words without a heart.

A happy heart maketh a blooming visage.

Hope deferred maketh the heart sick.

I am heartily glad I came hither to you3.—Sh.

To thee and to thy company, I2 bid a hearty welcome.—Sh.

## 61.—HEAR, HERE.

Hear me, O Lord hear me, that this people may know<sup>2</sup> that thou art\* the Lord God, and that thou hast turned their<sup>2</sup> heart<sup>2</sup> back again.—B.

Hear me, O earth, hear me, O hills, O caves...that house the cold crowned snake! O mountain brooks,...I am the daughter of a River-god,...hear me, for I will speak.—Tennyson.

Then I took a pencil<sup>2</sup> and wrote<sup>2</sup>...on the mossy stone as I lay,...Here lies the body of Ellen Adair,...and here the heart<sup>2</sup> of Edward Gray.—Tennyson.

Here in cool grot and mossy cell<sup>2</sup>, we rural fays<sup>2</sup> and fairies dwell.

### 62.—Hole, whole.

If I<sup>2</sup> find a hole in his\* coat<sup>2</sup>, I will tell him<sup>2</sup> my mind.—Sh.

The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air<sup>4</sup> have nests; but<sup>2</sup> the Son<sup>2</sup> of man hath not<sup>2</sup> where<sup>\*</sup> to lay his head.—B.

All<sup>2</sup> are but<sup>2</sup> parts of one<sup>2</sup> stupendous whole, whose body nature is, and God the soul<sup>2</sup>.—Pope.

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And she was ever praying the sweet heavens...to save her dear? lord<sup>2</sup> whole from any wound.—Tennyson.

#### 63.—HEAL, HEEL

And there<sup>2</sup> came unto him a centurion, beseeching him<sup>2</sup> and saying, Lord, my servant lieth at home sick of the palsy, grievously tormented. And Jesus saith unto him<sup>2</sup>, I<sup>2</sup> will come and heal him.—B.

I have not<sup>2</sup> stopped mine ears\* to their<sup>2</sup> demands,...nor\* posted off their<sup>2</sup> suits with slow<sup>2</sup> delays: my pity has been<sup>2</sup> balm\* to heal their<sup>2</sup> wounds,...my mildness hath allayed their<sup>2</sup> swelling griefs,...my mercy dried their<sup>2</sup> water-flowing tears<sup>2</sup>.— Henry VI, Sh.

He that eateth bread<sup>2</sup> with me hath lifted up his heel against me.—B.

Is was unarmed; but if in steel,...all cap a pie from head to heel,...what 'gainst their' numbers could I do !--Byron.

## 64.—Hire, higher.\*

For the kingdom of heaven is like unto a man that is the householder, which went out early in the morning to hire labourers into his vineyard. So when even was come, the lord of the vineyard saith unto his steward, Call the labourers, and give them their hire, beginning from the last unto the first. And when they came that were hired about the eleventh hour, they received every man a penny.—B.

The truest characters of ignorance...are vanity and pride<sup>3</sup>, and arrogance; as\* blind men use\* to bear<sup>2</sup> their<sup>2</sup> noses higher ...than those that have their<sup>2</sup> eyes and sight<sup>3</sup> entire.— Hudibras.

My lord, 'tis but' a base' ignoble mind...that mounts no' higher than a bird can soar'.—Sh.

#### 65.—HOARD, HORDE.

Wisely the ant against poor winter hoards...the stock

which\* summer's wealth affords;...in² grasshoppers, that must at autumn die²,...how vain³ were such an industry.—Cowley.

The Northmen were pirates and freebooters, who inhabited the Scandinavian kingdoms of Denmark, Norway and Sweden; and the hordes which plundered England were drawn from all<sup>2</sup> parts of the Scandinavian peninsula.—Hist. of England.

Enid, the good knight's horse stands in the court;...take him to stall, and give him corn, and then...go to the town and buy us flesh and wine;...and we will make us merry as we may. Our hoard is little, but our hearts are great.—Tennyson.

## 66.-Hew, Hue, Hugh.

And the Lord said unto Moses, Hew thee two<sup>2</sup> tables of stone like unto the first; and I will write<sup>4</sup> upon these tables the words that were in the first tables, which thou brakest.—B.

Hew thee down trees, and cast a mount against Jerusalem.—B.

Those flaxen locks, those eyes of blue<sup>2</sup>,...bright as thy mother's in their<sup>2</sup> hue; those rosy lips, whose dimples play... and smile to steal<sup>2</sup> the heart<sup>2</sup> away,...recall a scene<sup>2</sup> of former joy,...and touch thy father's heart\*, my boy.—Byron.

Though richest hues the peacock's plumes adorn,...yet horror screams from his discordant throat.—Beattie.

Sir John, and Sir *Hugh* Mortimer, mine uncles! you<sup>3</sup> are come to Sandal in an happy hour<sup>2</sup>; the army of the Queen mean<sup>2</sup> to besiege us.—Sh.

Sir *Hugh*, persuade me not<sup>2</sup>; I will make a star-chamber matter of it; if he were twenty Sir John Falstaffs, he shall not<sup>2</sup> abuse Robert Shallow, Esquire.—Sh.

67.—Just, joust.

Be just before you are generous.—Proverb.

What stronger breastplate than a heart<sup>2</sup> untainted ?... Thrice is he armed, that hath his quarrel just;...and he but<sup>2</sup> naked, though locked up in steel,<sup>2</sup>...whose conscience with injustice is corrupted.—Sh.

Though justice be<sup>2</sup> thy plea, consider this,...that, in the course<sup>2</sup> of justice, none<sup>2</sup> of us...should see<sup>2</sup> salvation. We do pray<sup>2</sup> for mercy;...and that same prayer doth teach us all<sup>2</sup> to render...the deeds of mercy. I have spoke thus much...to mitigate the justice of thy plea; which\* if thou follow, this strict court of Venice...must needs<sup>2</sup> give sentence 'gainst the merchant there.<sup>2</sup>—Sh.

Tourney and joust, that charmed the eye<sup>2</sup>,...and scarf, and gorgeous panoply,...and nodding plume,—what were\* they but<sup>2</sup> a pageant scene<sup>2</sup>? what but<sup>2</sup> the garlands, gay and green;...that deck the tomb.—Longfellow.

Thereafter, when a king, he had the gems...plucked from the crown, and showed them to his knights<sup>2</sup>,...saying, These jewels whereupon I\* chanced...divinely, are the kingdom's not the king's,...for public use: henceforward let there<sup>2</sup> be<sup>2</sup>, ...once every year, a joust for one<sup>2</sup> of these.—Tennyson.

## 68.—JAIL, GAOL.

The first mode of spelling is perfectly phonic, but the word when spelled g a o l, is one<sup>2</sup> of the most irregular words in our<sup>2</sup> language. In<sup>2</sup> all<sup>2</sup> legal documents and Acts of Parliament, the words are spelled *gaol* and *gaoler*, with a G; but<sup>2</sup> in literary compositions generally, both prose and verse, *jail* and *jailer*, with a J.

# 69.—LAW, LA!

It doth appear, you<sup>3</sup> are a worthy judge; you<sup>3</sup> know<sup>2</sup> the law, your exposition...hath been<sup>2</sup> most sound; I charge you<sup>3</sup> by<sup>2</sup> the law,... whereof you<sup>3</sup> are a well-deserving pillar\*,... proceed to judgment. By<sup>2</sup> my soul<sup>2</sup> I swear,...there<sup>2</sup> is no<sup>2</sup> power in the tongue of man...to alter<sup>2</sup> me. I stay here<sup>2</sup> on my bond.—Merchant of Venice, Sh.

It is the law, not 2 I2, condemns your brother.—Sh.

The law hath not been dead, though it hath slept.—Sh.

See, now comes the captain all<sup>2</sup> daubed with gold lace. O la! the sweet gentleman, look in his face.

La! ma'am! how can\* you³ say so³.

## 70.—LIAR, LYRE.

He that saith, I know<sup>2</sup> Him<sup>2</sup>, and keepeth not<sup>2</sup> His commandments, is a *liar*, and the truth is not<sup>2</sup> in him<sup>2</sup>.—B.

 $Or^*$  thou, the greatest soldier in the world<sup>2</sup>,...art turned the greatest liar.—Sh.

Now strike the golden lyre again; a louder yet, and yet a louder strain.—Dryden.

Begin the song, and strike the living lyre.—Cowley.

## 71.—LEA, LEE, LEIGH.

Or\* on the hill, or where the rill meanders through the *lea*; where\* e'er\* 'tis mine to stray my love, I think, I think of thee.—Song.

Lee, literally, is a calm or sheltered place, a place defended from the wind; hence, that part of the hemisphere toward which the wind blows, as\* opposed to that from which\* it proceeds. The lee-side is the sheltered side<sup>2</sup>; the lee-shore is the shore opposite to the lee-side of a ship. Lee-ward, is towards the lee, or\* that part toward which\* the wind blows; opposed to windward.

Leigh is the name of a town in Cheshire, and is also an English surname. Leigh Hunt, the poet and journalist, died<sup>2</sup> in 1859.

## 72.—LEAK, LEEK.

How! gains the leak so<sup>3</sup> fast? Clean out the hold—hoist up thy merchandise—heave out thy gold! There<sup>2</sup>—let the ingots go!—now the ship rights<sup>4</sup>; hurrah! the harbour's near—lo, the red<sup>2</sup> lights.—Mrs. Southey.

We are fellows still,...serving alike in sorrow: *leak*ed is our<sup>2</sup> bark; and we, poor mates, stand on the dying<sup>2</sup> deck,... hearing the surges threat: we must all<sup>2</sup> part...into this sea<sup>2</sup> of air<sup>4</sup>.—*Timon of Athens*, Sh.

Fluellen: Your<sup>3</sup> Majesty says very true. If your<sup>\*</sup> Majesty is remembered of it, the Welshmen did good service in a garden where leeks did grow, wearing leeks in their Monmouth caps; which your Majesty knows, to this hour is an honourable badge of the service; and, I<sup>2</sup> do believe, your Majesty takes no scorn to wear the leek upon Saint Davy's day.—Henry V., Sh.

## 73.—LAIN, LANE.

Pitiful sight<sup>3</sup>! here<sup>2</sup> lies the county slain;—and Juliet bleeding; warm, and newly dead,...who here<sup>2</sup> hath *lain* these two<sup>2</sup> days buried.—Romeo and Juliet, Sh.

How beautiful is the rain<sup>3</sup>! after the dust<sup>2</sup> and heat\*,... in the broad and fiery street,...in the narrow lane,...how beautiful is the rain<sup>3</sup>.—Longfellow.

#### 74.—LED, LEAD.

Lead is one<sup>2</sup> of the most abundant of all<sup>2</sup> the metals, and one<sup>2</sup> of the softest and most fusible. Lead has a bluishwhite colour, and a good deal of lustre, but it soon tarnishes. Lead is never found native; it is of great<sup>2</sup> specific gravity; and it is\* abundant in<sup>2</sup> all<sup>2</sup> quarters of\* the globe.

To toils of battle bred<sup>2</sup>,...in early youth my hardy days I<sup>2</sup> led.—Iliad, Pope.

In<sup>2</sup> the daytime also he *led* them with a cloud, and all<sup>2</sup> the night<sup>2</sup> with a light of fire.—B.

He was *led* as a sheep to the slaughter; and like a lamb dumb before his shearer, so<sup>3</sup> opened he not<sup>2</sup> his mouth.—B.

# 75.—Lessen, lesson.

Such as I am. I<sup>2</sup> come from Anthony....Lord of his fortunes he salutes thee, and ... requires to live in Egypt;

which not<sup>2</sup> granted,...he lessens his requests; and to thee sues ...to let him breathe between the heavens and earth,...a private man in Athens.—Anthony and Cleopatra, Sh.

My people are with sickness much enfeebled; my numbers lessened; and those few I have,...almost no<sup>2</sup> better than so<sup>3</sup> many French.—Henry V., Sh.

I'll<sup>3</sup> not<sup>2</sup> be<sup>2</sup> tied<sup>2</sup> to hours<sup>2</sup>, nor<sup>\*</sup> 'pointed times, but<sup>2</sup> learn my lessons as I please<sup>2</sup> myself.—Sh.

Well hast thou lessoned us; this shall we do.—Sh.

## 76.—LOAN, LONE.

Neither a borrower nor\* a lender be<sup>2</sup>,...for loan oft loses\* both itself and friend,...and borrowing dulls the edge\* of husbandry.—Hamlet, Sh.

A hundred mark<sup>2</sup> is a long loan for a poor lone woman to bear<sup>2</sup>.—Henry IV., Sh.

As\* she lived peer<sup>2</sup>less,...so<sup>3</sup> her dead likeness I<sup>2</sup> do well believe; excels whatever yet you<sup>3</sup> looked upon,...or\* hand of man hath done<sup>2</sup>; there<sup>2</sup>fore I keep it...lonely, apart. But<sup>3</sup> here<sup>2</sup> it is; prepare...to see<sup>2</sup> the life as lively mocked, as ever ...still sleep mocked death.—Winter's Tale, Sh.

## 77.-MAIL, MALE.

And there lay the rider distorted and pale, with the dew on his brow, and the rust on his mail.—Byron.

Mails are despatched daily from England to France and Germany, and once a month to the Cape of Good Hope.

So<sup>3</sup> God created man in his own\* image, in the\* image of God created he him<sup>2</sup>; male and female created he them.—B.

## 78.-Main, mane.

When Britain<sup>2</sup> first at Heaven's command, arose from out the azure main; this was the charter\* of the land, and guardian angels sung the strain: Rule Britannia, Britannia rules the waves<sup>2</sup>; Britons never, never shall be<sup>2</sup> slaves.— Thompson.

The sailor's home is on the main.

Silent he wandered by the sounding main.—Pope.

Valour, humanity, courtesy, justice, and honour, were the main characteristics of chivalry.

John Gilpin at his horse's side<sup>2</sup> seized\* fast the flowing mane,...and up he got in haste to ride, but<sup>2</sup> soon came down again.—Cowper.

## 79.—MANNER, MANOR, MANNA.

Men's evil manners live in brass; their virtues we write in water.—Sh.

Evil communications corrupt good manners.—B.

Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be<sup>2</sup> called the sons<sup>2</sup> of God.—B.

All<sup>2</sup> pomp and majesty  $I^2$  do forswear; my manors, rents, and revenues I forego.—Sh.

Lo, now my glory smeared in dust<sup>2</sup> and blood! my parks, my walks, my manors that I had,...even now forsake me; and of all<sup>2</sup> my lands,...is nothing left me, but<sup>2</sup> my body's length!...Why, what is pomp, rule, reign<sup>3</sup>, but earth and dust<sup>2</sup>?...and live we how we can\*, yet die<sup>2</sup> we must.—Sh.

The old manor-house was surrounded by<sup>2</sup> trees of great<sup>2</sup> size<sup>2</sup>.

And the children of Israel did eat\* manna forty years, until they came to a land inhabited; they did eat manna, until they came unto the borders of the land of Canaan.—B.

#### 80.-MEAN, MIEN.

There<sup>2</sup> is a *mean* in all<sup>2</sup> things. Even virtue itself has its stated limits, which\* not<sup>2</sup> being strictly observed, it ceases\* to be<sup>2</sup> virtue.

For thou bringest certain strange things to our ears\*; we would² know² therefore what these things mean?—B.

I'll<sup>3</sup> put myself in poor and mean attire.—Sh.

They also which saw it told<sup>2</sup> them by<sup>2</sup> what means he that was possessed of the devils was healed<sup>2</sup>.—B.

Vice is a monster of so<sup>3</sup> frightful *mien*, that to be<sup>2</sup> hated needs<sup>2</sup> but<sup>2</sup> to be<sup>2</sup> seen<sup>2</sup>.—Pope.

## 81.—MEAD, MEED, MEDE.

Come let us go forth<sup>2</sup> to the *mead*; let us see<sup>2</sup> how the primroses spring; we'll<sup>2</sup> lodge in some<sup>2</sup> village on Tweed, and love while\* the feathered folk sing.—R. Crawford.

Poor Clarence did forsake his father Warwick, to fight on Edward's party, for the crown; and for his *meed*, poor lord, he is mewed up.—*Richard III.*, Sh.

There's meed for meed, death for a deadly deed.—Sh.

I am unfit...to be<sup>2</sup> aught<sup>2</sup> save a monarch; else for me,...
the meanest *Mede* might<sup>2</sup> be<sup>2</sup> the king instead.—Sardanapolus.
Buron.

Now, O King, 'stablish the decree, and sign<sup>2</sup> the writing's, that it be<sup>2</sup> not<sup>2</sup> changed, according to the law of the *Medes* and Persians, which altereth not<sup>2</sup>.—B.

## 82.—MEET, MEAT, METE.

Farewell, until we meet again in heaven.—Sh.

In that same place thou hast appointed me, to-morrow truly will I meet with thee.—Sh.

It is not meet, Sir King, to leave thee thus, aidless, alone, and smitten through the helm.—Tennyson.

Behold, I<sup>2</sup> am in your\* hand; do with me as seemeth good and *meet* unto you<sup>3</sup>.—B.

And the carcases of this people shall be meat for the fowls of the heaven, and for the beasts of the earth.—B.

And make me savoury *meat*, such as I<sup>2</sup> love, and bring it to me, that I may eat\*; that my soul<sup>2</sup> may bless thee before I die<sup>2</sup>.—B.

Pity the distressed, and hold\* out a hand of help to them; it may be your\* case, and as you mete to others, God will mete to you again.— Wm. Penn.

Who hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand, and meted out heaven with the span, and comprehended the dust<sup>2</sup> of the\* earth in a measure, and weighed<sup>2</sup> the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance?—B.

## 83.-Martial, Marshal.

No<sup>2</sup> useless coffin inclosed his breast; not<sup>2</sup> in sheet nor<sup>2</sup> in shroud we wound him<sup>2</sup>; but<sup>2</sup> he lay...like a warrior taking his<sup>2</sup> rest<sup>2</sup>, with his martial cloak around him<sup>2</sup>.—Wolfe.

The king is come to marshal us, all<sup>2</sup> in his armour drest<sup>2</sup>; and he hath bound a snow-white plume upon his gallant crest.—Macaulay.

When marshalled on the nightly plain, the glittering host bestud the sky,...one star alone, of all the train, can fix the sinner's wandering eye.—H. Kirke White.

But different far the change had\* been<sup>2</sup>, since Marmion saw that martial scene<sup>2</sup>.—Scott.

Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, died in the year 1852.

## 84.—Nave, knave.

York Cathedral or Minster is a most superb specimen of the Gothic architecture, measuring in length 524½ feet<sup>2</sup>; in breadth across the transepts, 222 feet<sup>2</sup>; the nave being in height<sup>2</sup> 99, and the grand tower 213 feet<sup>2</sup>. The various parts were built at different times between 1227 and 1377.

What trade, thou knave; thou naughty knave, what trade?—Sh.

If I be<sup>2</sup> drunk, I'll<sup>8</sup> be drunk with those that have the fear of God, and not<sup>2</sup> with drunken knaves.—Sh.

O Lord our<sup>2</sup> God arise! scatter her enemies, and make them fall. Confound their<sup>2</sup> politics, frustrate their *knavish* tricks; on Thee our<sup>2</sup> hopes we fix,...O save us all<sup>2</sup>.—National Anthem.

Davy in reply to Shallow: I grant your worship, that he is a knave, sir; but² yet, God forbid, sir, but² a knave should have some² countenance at his friend's request. An honest man, sir, is able² to speak for himself, when a knave is not². I have served your worship truly, sir, this eight years; and if I cannot once or twice in a quarter bear² out a knave against an honest man, I have but² a very little credit with your worship. The knave is mine honest friend, sir; therefore, I beseech your worship, let him² be² countenanced.—Henry IV., Sh.

I love this grey old\* church, the low, long nave,...the ivide chancel and the slender spire; no² less its shadow on each heaving grave, with growing osier\* bound, or living brier; I love these yew³ tree trunks, where stand arrayed so³ many deep cut names of youth and maid².—Jean Ingelow.

#### 85 .- NAY, NEIGH.

And the people said, Nay, but we will have a king over us.—B.

But<sup>2</sup> I<sup>2</sup> say unto you<sup>3</sup>, Swear<sup>2</sup> not<sup>2</sup> at all<sup>2</sup>; but let your<sup>2</sup> communication be<sup>2</sup>, Yea, yea; nay, nay; for whatsoever is more\* than these cometh of evil.—B.

Lond neigh their coursers o'er their heaps of corn, and andent warriors wait the coming morn.—Pope.

By<sup>2</sup> torch and trumpet fast arrayed, each horseman drew his battle blade, and furious every charger neighed...to join the dreadful revelry.—Gampbell.

The wife of Anthony...should have an army for an usher, and...the neighs of horse to tell of her approach,...long ereshe did appear.—Sh.

## 86.-New, knew, gnu.

O sing unto the Lord a new song; sing unto the Lord, all<sup>2</sup> the whole<sup>2</sup> earth.—B.

No<sup>2</sup> man putteth *new* wine\*into old\* bottles; else the *new* wine doth burst the bottles, and the wine is spilled, and the bottles will be<sup>2</sup> marred; but<sup>2</sup> new wine must be<sup>2</sup> put into new bottles.—B.

They knew not<sup>2</sup> I knew thee, who knew thee too<sup>2</sup> well.—Byron.

The village all<sup>2</sup> declared how much he knew.—Goldsmith.

The gnu is\* an animal of the antelope tribe, and about the size<sup>3</sup> of a well-grown<sup>2</sup> ass. The gnus live in extensive herds on the karroos of South Africa; they are naturally wild and difficult to approach, and when\* wounded will turn upon the hunter to pursue him<sup>2</sup>.

### 87.—NIGHT, KNIGHT.

O! I<sup>2</sup> have passed a miserable *night*,...so<sup>3</sup> full of fearful dreams, of ugly sights<sup>3</sup>,...that, as\* I\* am\* a Christian faithful man,...I would<sup>2</sup> not<sup>2</sup> spend another such a *night*,...though 'twere to buy<sup>2</sup> a world<sup>2</sup> of happy days;...so<sup>3</sup> full of dismal horror was the time.<sup>2</sup>—Sh.

The noble steeds and harness bright, and gallant lord, and stalwart knight,...in rich array;...where shall we seek them now? alas! like the bright dew-drops in the grass,... they passed away.—Longfellow.

The sequel of to-day unsolders all<sup>2</sup>...the goodliest fellowship of famous *knights*...whereof this world<sup>2</sup> holds record.—*Tenny-son*.

#### 88.-No, know.

No glory I covet, no riches I want ambition is nothing

to me; the one<sup>2</sup> thing I beg of kind heaven to grant...is a mind independent and free.

Know then thyself, presume not<sup>2</sup> God to scan; the proper study of mankind is man.—Pope.

#### 89.-Nose, knows.

Between Nose and Eyes a strange contest arose,...the spectacles set them unhappily wrong; the point in dispute was, as all<sup>2</sup> the world<sup>2</sup> knows,...to which the said spectacles ought<sup>2</sup> to belong.—Cowper.

While\* the stranger was giving this odd\* account of himself, the master of the inn² and his wife kept both their² eyes fixed full upon the stranger's nose. By² Saint Radagunda, said the innkeeper's wife to herself, there² is more\* of it than in any dozen of the largest noses put together in all² Strasburg! Is it not², said she, whispering her husband in the ear\*, is it not² a noble nose?—'Tis an imposture, my dear², said the master of the inn²; 'tis a false nose.—'Tis a true nose, said his wife.—'Tis made² of fir²-tree, said he; I smell the turpentine.—'Tis a live nose; and as\* I am alive myself, said the innkeeper's wife, I² will touch it.—Tristram Shandy.

He knows me, as the blind man knows the cuckoo,...by<sup>2</sup> the bad voice.—Sh.

#### 90.-NICE, GNEISS.

Curious, not2 knowing, not2 exact, but2 nice.—Thompson.

Gneiss, may be<sup>2</sup> called stratified, or\*, by<sup>2</sup> those who object to that term, foliated granite, being formed of the same materials as granite, namely, felspar, quartz, and mica.—Lyell.

### 91.-Not, knot.

Thou shalt not steal -B.

The rusted nails fell from the knots that held the pears to the garden wall.—Tennyson.

And gathered in a knot her flowing hair2.—Addison.

#### 92.—OAR, O'ER, ORE.

The barge she sat in<sup>2</sup>, like a burnished throne<sup>2</sup>,—burned on the water; the poop was beaten gold; purple the sails<sup>2</sup>, and so<sup>2</sup> perfumed that...the winds were love-sick with them; the *oars* were silver,...which\* to the tune of flutes kept stroke, and made<sup>2</sup>...the water which\* they beat<sup>2</sup> to follow faster,... as\* amorous of their<sup>2</sup> strokes.—Anthony and Cleopatra, Sh.

The pleasantest angling is to see? the fish...eut with their golden ours the silver stream,...and greedily devour the treacherous bait?.—Sh.

Duke: But<sup>2</sup> she did scorn a present that I sent<sup>2</sup> her. Valentine: A woman sometimes scorns what hest contents her. Send her another; never give her o'er; for scorn at first makes after love the mone\*.—Sh.

He has gone...to draw apart the body he hath killed.... Oer whom his very madness, like some ore,...among a mineral of metal base,...shows itself pure; he weeps for what is done.—Sh.

Golden ore lies mixed with common sand.—Druden.

## 93.—One, won.

The bell<sup>2</sup> strikes one. We take no<sup>2</sup> note of time<sup>2</sup>...but<sup>2</sup> from its loss: to give it then a tongue...is wise in<sup>2</sup> man<sup>2</sup>. As<sup>2</sup> if an angel spoke,...I<sup>2</sup> feel the solemn sound. If heard<sup>2</sup> aright,...it is the knell of my departed hours<sup>2</sup>.—Young.

And all<sup>3</sup> at once,...with twelve great<sup>2</sup> shocks of sound, the shameless noon...was clashed and hammered from a hundred towers,...one after one.—Tennyson.

Blow, warder, blow, thy sounding horn,...and thy banner wave<sup>2</sup> on high<sup>2</sup>; for the Christians have fought in the Holy<sup>2</sup> Land,...and have won the victory.

94.—OUR, HOUR.

Our Father\* which\* art\* in2 heaven.—B.

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When our heads are bowed with woe, when our bitter tears o'erflow; when we mourn the lost, the dear, gracious Son of Mary, hear! When the sullen death bell tolls... for our own departed souls; when our final doom is near, gracious Son of Mary hear!—Heber.

And then he drew a dial from his poke,...and looking on it with lack-lustre eye<sup>2</sup>,...says very wisely, "It is ten o'clock; thus we may see<sup>2</sup>, quoth he, how the world<sup>2</sup> wags: 'tis but an hour ago since it was nine,...and after an hour more\* 'twill be eleven; and so<sup>3</sup> from hour to hour we ripe and ripe,...and then from hour to hour we rot and rot,...and thereby hangs a tale<sup>2</sup>.—As You Like It, Sh.

An hour in the morning is worth two<sup>2</sup> in the afternoon.—Proverb.

## 95 .- PALL, PAUL.

A joy ill-dissembled soon gladdens them all<sup>2</sup>,...for Agatha sickens and dies<sup>2</sup>. And now they are ready with bier<sup>2</sup> and with pall,...the tapers burn gloomy amid the high<sup>2</sup> hall<sup>2</sup>,... and the strains of the requiem arise.—Southey.

And *Paul*, earnestly beholding the council<sup>2</sup> said, Men and brethren, I have lived in all<sup>2</sup> good conscience before God until this day.—B.

#### 96.—PALACE, PALLAS.

In palaces are hearts<sup>2</sup> that ask, in discontent and pride<sup>2</sup>,... why life is such a dreary task, and all<sup>2</sup> good things denied ? And\* hearts<sup>2</sup> in poorest huts admire...how love has\* in their<sup>2</sup> aid...(Love that not<sup>2</sup> ever seems<sup>2</sup> to tire,) such rich provision made<sup>2</sup>.—R. C. Trench (Archbishop of Dublin).

If to do' were as easy as to know what were good to do, chapels had been churches, and poor men's cottages, princes palaces. It is a good divine that follows his own instructions: I can easier teach twenty what were good to be done, than be one of the twenty to follow mine own teaching.—Sh.

I'll<sup>3</sup> give my jewels for a set of beads; my gorgeous palace for a hermitage.—Sh.

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Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam<sup>2</sup>; be<sup>2</sup> it ever so<sup>3</sup> humble there's<sup>2</sup> no<sup>2</sup> place like home.

Pallas obeys, and from Olympus' height,<sup>2</sup> swift to the ships precipitates her flight.—Pope's Homer.

But<sup>2</sup> Pallas now Tydides' soul<sup>2</sup> inspires, fills with her force, and warms with all<sup>2</sup> her fires.—Pope's Homer.

Open here<sup>2</sup> I<sup>2</sup> flung the shutter, when\*, with many a flirt and flutter,...in<sup>2</sup> there<sup>2</sup> stepped a stately Raven of the saintly days of yore....Not<sup>2</sup> the least obeisance made<sup>2</sup> he; not a minute stopped or staid he; but,<sup>2</sup> with mien<sup>2</sup> of lord or\* lady, perched above my chamber door—perched upon a bust of *Pollas*, just<sup>2</sup> above my chamber door—perched and sat and nothing more\*.—*E. A. Poe.* 

### 97.—PRACE, PIECE.

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.—B.

And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Jesus Christ.—B.

Thou shalt break<sup>2</sup> them with a rod of iron; thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel.—B.

O, I have suffered...with those I<sup>2</sup> saw suffer! a brave vessel,... who had\*, no<sup>2</sup> doubt, some<sup>2</sup> noble creatures in her, ...dashed all<sup>2</sup> to *pieces*. O, the cry did knock...against my very heart<sup>2</sup>! Poor souls<sup>2</sup>! they perished.—*Tempest*, Sh.

#### 98.-PAUSE, PAWS.

Who is\* there² here² so³ base², that would² be³ a bondman if any, speak; for him² have I offended. Who is there² here² so³ rude², that would² not² be² a Roman if any, speak; for him² have I offended. Who is there² here² so³ vile, that will not² love his country? if any, speak; for him² have I offended. I pause for a reply.—Julius Cœsar, Sh.

Bear<sup>2</sup> with me; my heart<sup>2</sup> is in the coffin there<sup>2</sup> with Cssar, and I must pause, till it come back to me.—Julius Cosar. Sh.

Ramped and roared the lions, with horrid laughing jaws; they bit, they glared, gave blows like beams, a wind went with their<sup>2</sup> paws: with wallowing might<sup>2</sup> and stifled roar, they rolled on one<sup>2</sup> another,...till all<sup>2</sup> the pit with sand and mane<sup>2</sup>, was in a thunderous smother; the bloody foam above the bars came whizzing through<sup>2</sup> the air<sup>4</sup>; said Francis then, "Faith! gentlemen, we're better here<sup>2</sup> than there<sup>2</sup>!"—Leigh Hunt.

The lion\*, moved with pity, did endure...to have his princely paws pared<sup>2</sup> all<sup>2</sup> away.—Sh.

### 99.—PILOT, PILATE.

In a calm sea<sup>2</sup> every man is\* a pilot.—Proverb.

And all<sup>2</sup> that handle the<sup>\*</sup> oar<sup>3</sup>, the mariners, and all<sup>2</sup> the *pilots* of the sea<sup>2</sup>, shall come down from their<sup>2</sup> ships, they shall stand upon the land.—B.

And *Pilate* asked him<sup>2</sup>, Art thou the King of the Jews?
—B.

And *Pilate* said unto them, Why, what evil hath he done<sup>2</sup>? And they cried out the more\* exceedingly, Crucify him<sup>2</sup>.—B.

### 100.—PEAL, PREL.

From the steeple tolls the bell<sup>2</sup>,...deeply and sadly, death's last knell. The mournful dirge peals from the lofty dome\*,... to guide a wanderer to his\* last long home.—From Schiller.

And he saw the lean dogs beneath the wall...hold o'er<sup>3</sup> the dead their<sup>2</sup> carnival,...gorging and growling o'er<sup>3</sup> carcase and limb; they were\* too<sup>2</sup> busy to bark at him<sup>2</sup>! From a Tartar's skull<sup>2</sup> they had stripped the flesh, as\* ye peel the fig when\* the fruit is fresh; and their<sup>2</sup> white\* tusks crunched o'er<sup>3</sup> the whiter skull<sup>2</sup>, as it slipped through<sup>2</sup> their<sup>2</sup> jaws, when\* their<sup>2</sup> edge\* grew dull,...as\* they lazily mumbled the bones of the dead, when\* they scarce could rise from the spot where\* they fed.—Byron.

#### 101.—PLATE, PLAIT.

Through? tattered clothes\* small vices do appear;...robes and furred gowns hide² all². Plate sin with gold,...and the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks²; arm\* it with rags—a pigmy's straw doth pierce it.—Sh.

Silence! or\* you<sup>3</sup> meet<sup>3</sup> your<sup>2</sup> fate! Your\* keys<sup>2</sup>, your\* jewels, cash, and plate.—Old Song.

This is the brief of money, plate, and jewels, I<sup>2</sup> am possessed of\*; 'tis exactly valued.—Sh.

Thick were the *plaited* locks, and long; and deftly hidden there<sup>2</sup>,...shone many a wedge of gold, among...the dark and crispèd hair<sup>2</sup>.—*Bryant*.

Mr. Ralph Nickleby sat in his\* private office one² morning ready dressed to walk abroad. He wore a bottle-green spencer over a blue² coat²; a white\* waistcoat, grey mixture pantaloons, and Wellington boots drawn over them. The corner of a small plaited shirt frill struggled out, as if insisting to show itself, from between his chin and the top button of his spencer; and the latter garment was not² made² low enough to conceal a long gold watch-chain, composed of a series of plain² rings², which\* had\* its beginning at\* the handle of a gold repeater in² Mr. Nickleby's pocket, and its termination in two² little keys²; one² belonging to the watch itself, and the other to some² patent padlock.—Dickens.

#### 102.—Pore, pour.

As when\* a painter, poring on a face,...divinely through² all² hindrance finds the man...behind it, and so³ paints him² that his face,...the shape and colour of a mind and life,... lives for his children, ever at its best...and fullest; so³ the face before her lived,...dark-splendid, speaking in² the silence, full...of noble things, and held her from her sleep.—Tennyson.

The poring monk and his book must part.

Porosity is the quality opposite to density, and means that the subject to which\* it is applied is porous; that is, full of small pores or\* empty spaces between the particles, and that the body is comparatively light. Bone is a tissue of *pores* or cells, and when seen through a microscope, may be said to resemble a honey-comb.

Trust in<sup>2</sup> him<sup>2</sup> at all<sup>2</sup> times. Ye people *pour* out your\* heart<sup>2</sup> before him; God is a refuge for us.—B.

Pour out thine indignation upon them, and let thy wrathful anger take hold\* upon them.—B.

Remember, boys, I poured forth<sup>2</sup> tears<sup>2</sup> in vain<sup>3</sup>,...to save your\* brother from the sacrifice; but<sup>2</sup> fierce Andronicus would<sup>2</sup> not<sup>2</sup> relent.—Sh.

### 103.—Pray, prey.

At church with meek and unaffected grace, his looks adorned the venerable place; truth from his lips prevailed with double sway, and fools, who came to scoff, remained to pray.—Goldsmith.

Pray, make no<sup>2</sup> such fuss in granting your\* boon; he doubles his gift, who grants it me soon.

He who goes to bed and does not<sup>2</sup> pray, maketh two<sup>2</sup> nights<sup>2</sup> to every day.

We must not<sup>2</sup> make a scarecrow of the law, setting it up to fear the birds of *prey*,...and\* let it keep one<sup>2</sup> shape, till custom make it... their<sup>2</sup> perch and not<sup>2</sup> their<sup>2</sup> terror.—Sh.

Say he put on his breastplate as a giant, and girt his warlike harness about him<sup>2</sup>. He was like a lion\*, and like a lion's whelp, roaring for his *prey.—B*.

### 104.—Precedent, president.\*

Be<sup>2</sup> wise to-day; 'tis madness to defer: next day the fatal precedent will plead; thus on, till wisdom is pushed out of life. Procrastination is the thief of time<sup>2</sup>; year after year it steals<sup>2</sup>, till all<sup>2</sup> are fled,...and to the mercies of a moment leaves...the vast concerns of an eternal scene<sup>2</sup>. If not<sup>2</sup> so<sup>3</sup> frequent would<sup>2</sup> not<sup>2</sup> this be<sup>2</sup> strange? That 'tis so<sup>3</sup> frequent, this is stranger still.—Young.

The last charge,—he lives a dirty life. Here<sup>2</sup> I could shelter him<sup>2</sup> with *precedents* right<sup>4</sup> reverend and noble; and show by<sup>2</sup> sanction of authority, that 'tis a very honourable thing...to thrive by<sup>2</sup> dirty ways<sup>2</sup>.—Southey.

The general government of the United States is\*, like that of\* the states individually, a representative democracy, in which\* the people intrust the administration of affairs to executive and legislative officers of their² own\* choice. At the head of the executive is a *President*, who, with a Vice-*President*, is elected every four² years, and must be² a native-born citizen of the States. The legislative body consists of two² houses—the Senate and House of Representatives.

General Grant regarded *President* Johnson's measures after the collapse of the rebellion, as substantially a continuation of the policy of *President* Lincoln.

### 105.—Profit, prophet.\*

In all<sup>2</sup> labour there<sup>2</sup> is\* profit; but the talk of the lips tendeth only to penury.—B.

For what is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole<sup>2</sup> world<sup>2</sup>, and lose his own\* soul<sup>2</sup>? or\* what shall a man give in exchange for his soul<sup>2</sup>?—B.

Small profits and quick returns.

Five per cent<sup>3</sup> profit is too<sup>2</sup> little on articles which\* have only a small sale<sup>2</sup>.

Truths which\* prophets sought\* in vain<sup>3</sup>, brightly in the gospel shine.—Hymn.

Then said Elijah unto the people, I, even  $I^2$  only, remain a prophet of\* the Lord; but<sup>2</sup> Baal's prophets are four<sup>2</sup> hundred and fifty men.—B.

#### 106.—PEER, PIER.

And drink delight of battle with my peers...far on the ringing<sup>2</sup> plains<sup>2</sup> of windy Troy.—Tennyson.

It was in Margate last July, I walked upon the *pier*; I saw a vulgar little boy—I said, What make you<sup>3</sup> here<sup>2</sup>?

The king and all<sup>2</sup> the peers are here<sup>2</sup> at hand.—Sh.

And so<sup>2</sup> his *peers*, upon this evidence, have found him<sup>2</sup> guilty of high<sup>2</sup> treason.—Sh.

His princess with him 1...Ay; the most peerless piece<sup>2</sup> of earth, I think,...that e'er<sup>4</sup> the sun<sup>2</sup> shone bright on.—Sh.

An hour<sup>2</sup> before the worshiped sun<sup>2</sup>...peered forth<sup>2</sup> the golden window of the east,...a troubled mind drave me to walk abroad.—Sh.

Believe me, sir, had\* I such venture forth²,...the better part of my affections would²...be² with my hopes\* abroad. I should be² still...plucking the grass, to know² where\* sits the wind; peering in maps, for ports, and piers, and roads; and every object that might² make me fear...misfortunes to my ventures, out of doubt,...would² make me sad.—Merchant of Venice, Sh.

### 107.—Plain, Plane.

Tombs are the clothes\* of cast-off bodies; a grave is but<sup>2</sup> a plain suit, and a rich monument is one<sup>2</sup> embroidered.

The lake is passed<sup>2</sup>, and now they gain...a narrow and a broken plain.—Scott.

Every valley shall be<sup>2</sup> exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be<sup>2</sup> made<sup>2</sup> low: and the crooked shall be<sup>2</sup> made<sup>2</sup> straight<sup>2</sup>, and the rough<sup>2</sup> places plain.—B.

A plane surface or \* plane, in 2 Geometry, is a surface in 2 which any two 2 points being taken, the straight line between them lies wholly \* in that surface.

A circle is a *plane* figure contained in<sup>2</sup> or\* bounded by<sup>2</sup> a curved line, called the circumference.

#### 108.—PRIDE, PRIED.

I also set a resolution of keeping no<sup>2</sup> curate, and of being acquainted with every man in the parish, exhorting the married men to temperance, and the bachelors to matrimony; so<sup>3</sup> that in a few years it was a common saying, that there<sup>2</sup> were three strange wants in Wakefield—a parson wanting pride, young men wanting wives, and alchouses wanting customers.—Vicar of Wakefield, Goldsmith.

And there<sup>2</sup> lay the steed with his nostril all<sup>2</sup> wide, but<sup>2</sup> through<sup>2</sup> it there<sup>2</sup> rolled not<sup>2</sup> the breath of his *pride*: and the foam of his gasping lay white\* on the turf, and cold as the spray of the rock-beating surf<sup>2</sup>.—Byron.

And pried into the secrets of the state.

109.—RAIN, REIN, REIGN.

And the rain was upon the earth forty days and forty nights<sup>2</sup>.—B.

And the heaven was black with clouds and wind, and there<sup>2</sup> was a great<sup>2</sup> rain.—B.

The distribution of rain upon the earth's surface is\* very unequal, for the annual supply often ranges from twenty inches to several feet<sup>2</sup> within comparatively short distances, while\* there<sup>2</sup> are absolutely rainless regions, and many others where\* a shower is rare.

My tongue within my mouth I rein.

For the righteous God tryeth the hearts<sup>2</sup> and reins.—B.

He held the reins of government with a firm hand.

First, the fair<sup>2</sup> reverence of your<sup>2</sup> Highness curbs me from giving *reins* and spurs to my free speech.—Sh.

Thy choicest gifts in store...on her be<sup>2</sup> pleased to pour<sup>2</sup>; long may she reign.—National Anthem.

Shakespeare flourished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

There's some ill planet reigns; I must be patient, till the heavens look...with an aspect more favourable.—Sh.

### 110.—RAPT, WRAPPED.

Rapt into future times, the bard begun, A virgin shall conceive, a virgin bear a son 2.—Pope.

And when Joseph had taken the body, he wrapped it in a clean linen cloth.—B.

And she brought her first-born son<sup>2</sup>, and *wrapped* him<sup>2</sup> in swaddling clothes<sup>\*</sup>, and laid<sup>2</sup> him<sup>2</sup> in a manger; because there<sup>2</sup> was no<sup>2</sup> room<sup>2</sup> for them in the<sup>\*</sup> inn<sup>2</sup>.—B.

### 111.—READ, REED.

Read not<sup>2</sup> to contradict and confute, nor\* to believe and take for granted; not<sup>2</sup> to find talk and discourse, but<sup>2</sup> to weigh<sup>2</sup> and consider.—Bacon.

To trace the bright rose<sup>2</sup> fading fast...from a fair<sup>2</sup> daughter's cheek; to read upon her pensive brow...the fears she will not speak; to mark<sup>2</sup> that deep and sudden flush, so<sup>3</sup> beautiful and brief,...which\* tells the progress of decay—this is a father's grief.—Cunningham.

Bring me a hundred reeds of decent growth, to make a pipe for my capacious mouth. In<sup>2</sup> soft enchanting accents let me breathe...sweet<sup>2</sup> Galatea's beauty, and my love.—Gay.

Man, in his highest earthly glory, is but a reed floating on the stream of time, and forced to follow every new direction of the current.

# 112.—RED, READ.

Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool. If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land; but if ye refuse and rebel, ye shall be devoured with the sword; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.—B.

The cean is not uniformly salt. A rain less expanse like the Red Sea is salter than the ocean generally; and one receiving a multitude of streams, like the Baltic, is much fresher.

Some<sup>2</sup> books are to be<sup>2</sup> tasted, others to be<sup>2</sup> swallowed, and some<sup>2</sup> few to be<sup>2</sup> chewed and digested; that is, some<sup>2</sup> books are to be<sup>2</sup> read only in parts; others to be<sup>2</sup> read, but<sup>2</sup> not<sup>2</sup> curiously; and some<sup>2</sup> few to be<sup>2</sup> read wholly, and with diligence and attention. Some<sup>2</sup> books also may be<sup>2</sup> read by<sup>2</sup> deputy, and extracts made<sup>2</sup> of them by<sup>2</sup> others.—Bacon.

### 113.—Reck, wreck.

Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone, and o'er's his cold ashes upbraid him<sup>2</sup>; but<sup>2</sup> little he'll's reck, if they let him<sup>2</sup> sleep on...in<sup>2</sup> the grave where Briton has laid him<sup>2</sup>.— Wolfe.

He should have died<sup>2</sup> in his own\* loved land, with friends and kinsmen near him<sup>2</sup>; not<sup>2</sup> have withered thus on a foreign strand,...with no<sup>2</sup> thought, save heaven to cheer him<sup>2</sup>. But<sup>2</sup> what recks it now? is his sleep less sound...in the port<sup>2</sup> where\* the wild winds swept him<sup>2</sup>,...than if home's green turf his grave had\* bound, or\* the hearts<sup>2</sup> he loved had wept him.—A. A. Watts.

Our<sup>2</sup> revels now are ended. These our<sup>2</sup> actors,... as\* I<sup>2</sup> foretold you,<sup>3</sup> were all<sup>2</sup> spirits, and...are melted into air<sup>4</sup>, into thin air<sup>4</sup> :...and like the base<sup>2</sup>less fabric of this vision,...the cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,...the solemn temples, the great<sup>2</sup> globe itself,...yea, all<sup>2</sup> which\* it inherit, shall dissolve,...and like this unsubstantial pageant faded,... leave not<sup>2</sup>a wreck behind. We are such stuff...as dreams are made<sup>2</sup> of, and our<sup>2</sup> little life...is rounded with a sleep.— Tempest, Sh.

A wreck complete she rolled,...at mercy of the waves<sup>2</sup>, whose mercies are...like human beings during civil war.—
Byron.

Now overhead a rain<sup>2</sup>bow, bursting through<sup>2</sup>...the scattering clouds, shone, spanning the dark sea<sup>2</sup>; our<sup>2</sup> ship*wrecked* sailors<sup>2</sup> thought it a good omen.—Byron.

### 114.-Ring, wring.

With this ring I<sup>2</sup> thee wed.—Common Prayer.

Full fathom five thy father\* lies: of his\* bones are coral made<sup>2</sup>; those are pearls<sup>2</sup> that were\* his eyes: nothing of him<sup>2</sup> that doth fade,...but doth suffer a sea<sup>2</sup>-change...into something rich and strange. Sea<sup>2</sup>-nymphs hourly ring his\* knell; hark! now I<sup>2</sup> hear<sup>2</sup> them, ding, dong, bell<sup>2</sup>.—Tempest, Sh.

Ring, bells, aloud<sup>2</sup>; burn bonfires, clear and bright,...to entertain great<sup>2</sup> England's lawful king.—Sh.

Who's that that rings the bell<sup>2</sup>?

Oh! what avails...all<sup>2</sup> that art, fortune, enterprise, can\* bring,...if envy, scorn, remorse, or\* pride<sup>2</sup>, the bosom wring.—Beattie.

O woman! in our<sup>2</sup> hours<sup>2</sup> of ease,...uncertain, coy, and hard to please<sup>2</sup>,...and variable as the shade, by<sup>2</sup> the light quivering aspen made<sup>2</sup>; when\* pain<sup>2</sup> and anguish wring the brow,... a ministering angel thou.—Scott.

Three corpses lay out on the shining sands...in<sup>2</sup> the morning gleam as\* the tide<sup>2</sup> went down,...and the women are weeping and wringing their<sup>2</sup> hands...for those who will nevercome home to the town; for men must work, and women must weep, and the sooner it's over, the sooner to sleep; and good-bye to the bar and its moaning.—C. Kingsley.

Leave wringing of your hands: peace,<sup>2</sup> sit you<sup>3</sup> down,... and let me wring your<sup>2</sup> heart<sup>2</sup>: for so<sup>3</sup> I shall,...if it be<sup>2</sup> made<sup>2</sup> of penetrable stuff.—Hamlet, Sh.

### 115 .- RITE, WRITE, RIGHT, WRIGHT.

Your\* daughter here<sup>2</sup> the princes left for dead; let her awhile be<sup>2</sup> secretly kept in<sup>2</sup>,...and publish it, that she is dead indeed. Maintain a mourning ostentation; and on your<sup>2</sup> family's old\* monument...hang mournful epitaphs, and do all<sup>2</sup> rites...that appertain unto a burial.—Much ado about nothing, Sh.

No<sup>2</sup> funeral *rite*, nor<sup>2</sup> man in<sup>2</sup> mournful weeds,...no<sup>2</sup> mournful bell<sup>2</sup> shall ring<sup>2</sup> her<sup>2</sup> burial; but<sup>2</sup> throw her forth<sup>2</sup> to beasts, and birds of prey<sup>2</sup>.—*Titus Andronicus*, Sh.

The words are repeated, the bridal is done<sup>2</sup>, the *rite* is completed—the two<sup>2</sup> they are one<sup>2</sup>: the vow it is spoken all<sup>2</sup> pure from the heart<sup>2</sup>,...that must not<sup>2</sup> be<sup>2</sup> broken till life shall depart.—Gerald Griffin.

'Tis certain he could write, and cypher too2.—Goldsmith.

Avoid, as\* a serpent, him<sup>2</sup> who writes impertinently, yet speaks politely.

Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man. And therefore, if a man write little, he had\* need² have a great² memory; if he confer little, he had need² have a present wit\*; and if he read² little, he had need\* have much cunning to seem² to know² that' he doth not².—

Bacon.

'Tis hard to say if greater' want of skill...appear in writing or' in judging ill; but' of the two', less dangerous is the' offence...to tire the patience than mislead the sense. Some' few in' that', but thousands err in this'; ten censure wrong for one' who writes amiss.—Pope.

All<sup>2</sup> nature is but<sup>2</sup> art, unknown to thee; all<sup>2</sup> chance, direction which\* thou canst not<sup>2</sup> see<sup>2</sup>; all discord, harmony not<sup>2</sup> understood; all<sup>2</sup> partial evil, universal good. And spite of pride<sup>2</sup>, in erring Reason's spite, one<sup>2</sup> truth is clear, whatever is' is right<sup>4</sup>.—Pope.

Good now, sit down, and tell me, he that knows<sup>2</sup>,...why this same strict and most observant watch,...so<sup>3</sup> nightly<sup>2</sup> toils the subjects of the land? and why such daily cast<sup>2</sup> of brazen cannon<sup>2</sup>,...and foreign mart for implements of war? Why such impress of shipwrights, whose sore<sup>2</sup> task—does not<sup>2</sup> divide the Sunday from the week<sup>2</sup>? What might<sup>2</sup> be<sup>2</sup> toward, that this sweaty haste...doth make the night<sup>2</sup> joint labourer with the day;—Who is.'t, that can\* inform me?—Hamlet, Sh.

# 116.-ROAD, RODE, ROWED,

In the opinion of the world, the *road* to wealth is the only *road* to happiness. And if peace of mind and health of body were as easily purchased as a coach or a dainty repast, then undoubtedly wealth would be the *road* to happiness.

I saw him<sup>2</sup> once before; he *rode* upon a coal-black steed,... and tens of thousands througed the *road*, and bade<sup>2</sup> their<sup>2</sup> warrior speed.—*Letitia Landon*.

Then she rode forth<sup>2</sup>, clothed on with chastity: the deep air<sup>4</sup> listened round her as<sup>\*</sup> she rode, and all<sup>2</sup> the low wind hardly breathed for fear.—Tennyson.

The boat has left a stormy land, a stormy sea<sup>2</sup> before her, ...when, oh! too<sup>2</sup> strong for human hand,...the tempest gathered o'er<sup>3</sup> her. And still they rowed, amid the roar\*...of waters fast prevailing: Lord Ullin reached that fatal shore,... his wrath was changed to wailing. For, sore<sup>2</sup> dismayed through<sup>2</sup> storm and shade...his child he did discover: one<sup>2</sup> lovely arm she\* stretched for aid, and one<sup>2</sup> was round her lover. —Campbell.

### 117.—ROAM, ROME.

Oh! those were happy times for me, when I could rove like bird or bee; o'er hill and dale could gaily roam... around my girlhood's happy home.

Rome, Rome! thou art no<sup>2</sup> more\* as thou hast been<sup>2</sup>! On thy seven hills of yore thou sat'st a queen. Thou hadst thy triumphs then purpling the street; leaders and sceptered men bowed<sup>2</sup> at thy feet<sup>2</sup>. They that thy mantles<sup>2</sup> wore, as gods were seen<sup>2</sup>—Rome, Rome! thou art no<sup>2</sup> more\* as\* thou hast been<sup>2</sup>.—Mrs. Hemans.

### 118.— Roe, воw.

Thou wert swift, O Morar! as a roe on the hill; terrible, as\* a meteor of fire. Thy wrath was as the storm; thy sword², in battle, as lightning in the field. Thy voice was like a stream after rain³, like thunder on distant hills\*. Many fell by² thy arm\*; they were consumed in the flames of \* thy wrath.—Ossian.

Say, thou wilt course<sup>2</sup>; thy greyhounds are as swift...as breathed stags, ay, fleeter than the roe.—Sh.

Here<sup>2</sup> comes Romeo, without his roe, like a dried herring\*: O flesh, flesh, how art thou fishified!—Sh.

Let the bright Seraphim, in burning row, their loud uplifted angel-trumpets blow; let the cherubic host, in tuneful choirs, touch their immortal harps with golden wires.

O'tis a glorious sight<sup>3</sup> to see<sup>2</sup>...the charge of the Christian chivalry; when\* thundering over the ground they go, their<sup>2</sup> lances levelled in long, long row.—From Oberon.

### 119.— Room, пнишм.

Make room, and let him2 stand before our2 face.—Sh.

When<sup>2</sup> that this body did contain a spirit,...a kingdom for it was too<sup>2</sup> small a bound; but<sup>2</sup> now two<sup>2</sup> paces of the vilest earth...is room enough.—Sh.

The North-east wind,...which\* then blew² bitterly against our² faces,...awaked the sleeping *rheum*; and so³, by² chance, ...did grace our² hollow parting with a tear².—Sh.

He was laid<sup>2</sup> up with rheumatic fever.

#### 120.—Rood, Rude, Rued.

A time<sup>2</sup> there<sup>2</sup> was ere<sup>4</sup> England's griefs began, when\*
every rood of ground maintained its man.—Goldsmith.

Friar John of Tillmouth were the man; a blithesome brother at the can\*, a welcome guest<sup>2</sup> in hall<sup>2</sup> and bower, he knows<sup>2</sup> each castle, town, and tower, in which\* the wine and ale<sup>2</sup> are good, 'twixt Newcastle and Holyrood.—Scott.

Queen: Have you<sup>2</sup> forgot me? Hamlet: No<sup>2</sup>, by<sup>2</sup> the rood, not<sup>2</sup> so<sup>3</sup>: you<sup>2</sup> are the queen, your\* husband's brother's wife; and—would<sup>2</sup> it were not<sup>2</sup> so<sup>3</sup>!—you<sup>3</sup> are my mother.—Sh.

Rude am I<sup>2</sup> in my speech, and little blessed<sup>2</sup> with the set phrase<sup>2</sup> of speech.—Sh.

Blow, blow, thou winter wind,...thou art not<sup>2</sup> so<sup>3</sup> unkind ...as man's ingratitude: thy tooth is not<sup>2</sup> so<sup>3</sup> keen, because thou art not<sup>2</sup> seen<sup>2</sup>, although thy breath be<sup>2</sup> rude. Freeze<sup>2</sup>, freeze<sup>2</sup>, thou bitter sky, thou dost<sup>2</sup> not<sup>2</sup> bite<sup>2</sup> so<sup>3</sup> nigh...as benefits forgot: though thou the waters warp, thy sting is not<sup>2</sup> so<sup>3</sup> sharp...as\* friend remembered not<sup>2</sup>.—As you like it, Sh.

Thou art too<sup>2</sup> wild, too<sup>2</sup> rude and bold of voice; parts, that become thee happily enough,...and in such eyes as ours<sup>2</sup> appear not<sup>2</sup> faults; but<sup>2</sup> where thou art not<sup>2</sup> known, why, there they show...something too<sup>2</sup> liberal.—Merchant of Venice.—Sh.

Was ever son<sup>2</sup> so<sup>3</sup> rued a father's death.—Sh.

## 121.—ROOT, ROUTE.

The roots are the parts of the plant on which\* it is\* chiefly dependent for the supply of the moisture which\* its growth requires; and they also serve to fix it in the<sup>2</sup> earth.

And the remnant that is escaped of the house of Judah shall yet again take root downward, and bear<sup>2</sup> fruit upward.—B.

Geneva, the largest town in Switzerland, with a population of 31,000, is seated on both banks of the Rhone, at its exit from the lake, and is much visited, being one<sup>2</sup> of the leading routes to Mont Blanc, as\* well as on account of its beautiful environs.

The overland route to India, though more\* expensive than that round the Cape of Good Hope, occupies very much less time<sup>2</sup>.

### 122.—SEA, SEE.

The sea, the sea, the open sea,...the blue<sup>2</sup>, the fresh, the ever free. Without a mark<sup>2</sup>, without a bound,...it runneth the earth's wide regions round; it plays with the clouds, it

mocks the skies,...or like a cradled creature lies. I'm on the sea, I'm on the sea; I am where\* I would<sup>2</sup> ever be<sup>2</sup>.—Song.

So<sup>3</sup> all<sup>2</sup> day long the noise of battle rolled...among the mountains by<sup>2</sup> the winter sea.—Tennyson.

While\* man exclaims, "See, all' things for my use!" "See man for mine!" replies a pampered goose.—Pope.

It is only necessary to grow old\*, to become more indulgent. I see no fault committed that I have not committed myself.

In<sup>2</sup> yonder chair I see him sit<sup>2</sup>...three fingers round the old\* silver cup;—I see his grey eyes twinkle yet...at his own\* jest.—Tennyson.

### 123 .- SEEM, SEAM.

Work, work, work, till the brain begins to swim; work, work, work, till the eyes are heavy and dim! Seam, and gusset, and band; band, and gusset, and seam,...till over the buttons I fall asleep,...and sew<sup>3</sup> them on in<sup>2</sup> a dream.—Hood.

So<sup>3</sup> sweet<sup>2</sup> it seems with thee to walk, and once again to woo thee mine; it seems in after-dinner talk across the walnuts and the wine\*.—Tennyson.

### 124.—SEEN, SCENE.

Haply some<sup>2</sup> hoary-headed swain may say...oft have we seen him<sup>2</sup> at the peep of dawn,...brushing, with hasty steps, the dews<sup>2</sup> away,...to meet<sup>2</sup> the sun<sup>2</sup> upon the<sup>2</sup> upland lawn.—Gray's Elegy.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene...the dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear<sup>2</sup>; full many a flower<sup>2</sup> is born to blush unseen, and waste<sup>2</sup> its fragrance on the desert air.<sup>4</sup>—Gray's Elegy.

The scene was savage, but the scene was new ; this made the ceaseless toil of travel sweet .—Byron.

They landed on a wild but narrow scene, where\* few but<sup>2</sup> nature's footsteps yet had been<sup>2</sup>.—Byron.

Last scene of all<sup>2</sup>...that ends this strange eventful history, ...is second childishness, and mere oblivion; sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.—Sh.

On Linden, when\* the sun² was low, all² bloodless lay the untrodden snow, and dark as winter was the flow...of Iser rolling rapidly. But Linden saw another sight³...when\* the drum beat² at dead of night², commanding fires of death to light...the darkness of her scenery.—Campbell.

#### 125.—SILLY, SOILLY.

For wrath killeth the foolish man, and envy slayeth the silly one<sup>2</sup>.—B.

Within my call<sup>2</sup>...a thousand scimitars await the word; put up, young man, put up your\* silly sword<sup>2</sup>.—Byron.

O sleep! it is a gentle thing, beloved from pole to pole! To Mary Queen the praise be given! She sent the gentle sleep from heaven, that slid into my soul. The silly buckets on the deck, that had so long remained,... I dream that they were filled with dew; and when I woke, it rained.—Ancient Mariner, Coleridge.

The Scilly Isles<sup>2</sup>, to the west of the Land's End, are a compact group of\* from one<sup>2</sup> to two<sup>2</sup> hundred granitic masses, only 40 of which\* have herbage, and six are inhabited.—Bohn's Geography.

#### 126.—Sighs, Size.

Oh! name for ever sad, for ever dear<sup>2</sup>; still breathed in sighs, still ushered with a tear<sup>2</sup>.—Pope.

Words may not<sup>2</sup> paint our<sup>2</sup> grief for thee; sighs are but<sup>2</sup> bubbles on the sea<sup>2</sup>...of our<sup>2</sup> unfathomed agony.

Falstaff: The rogues slighted me into the river with as little remorse as\* they would² have drowned a bitches blind puppies, fifteen in the litter; and you² may know² by² my

size, that I have a kind of alacrity in sinking.—Merry Wives of Windsor, Sh.

#### 127.—SLIGHT, SLEIGHT.

The *slight*est sorrow for sin is sufficient, if it produce amendment; the greatest is insufficient if it do not<sup>2</sup>.

My quarrel was not<sup>2</sup> altogether slight. Good Lord! what madness rules in brain-sick men; when\*, for so<sup>3</sup> slight and frivolous a cause<sup>2</sup>,...such factious emulations shall arise.—Sh.

Doubtless the pleasure is as great<sup>2</sup>...of being cheated as to cheat; as lookers-on feel most delight,...that least perceive a juggler's sleight; and still the less they understand,...the more they admire his sleight of hand.—Hudibras, Butler.

How often have I<sup>2</sup> blessed the coming day, when\* toil remitting lent its turn to play; and all<sup>2</sup> the village train, from labour free, led up their<sup>2</sup> sports beneath the spreading tree; while\* many a pastime circled in the shade,...the young contending as the\* old surveyed; and many a gambol\* frolicked o'er<sup>8</sup> the ground, and sleights of art and feats of strength went round.—Goldsmith.

### 128.—Soar, sore.

Dost<sup>2</sup> thou love hawking? thou hast hawks will soar above the morning lark.—Sh.

How high a pitch his resolution soars.—Sh.

Mercutio: You<sup>3</sup> are a lover; borrow Cupid's wings,... and soar with them above a common bound. Romeo: I am too<sup>2</sup> sore empierced with his shaft, to soar with his light feathers; and so<sup>3</sup> bound,...I cannot bound a pitch above dull woe: under love's heavy burden do I sink.—Sh.

And there<sup>2</sup> was a certain beggar named Lazarus, which\* was laid<sup>2</sup> at his gate<sup>2</sup>, full of sores, and desiring to be<sup>2</sup> fed with the crumbs which\* fell from the rich man's table; moreover, the dogs came and licked his sores.—B.

Do not rip up old sores.—Proverb.

Never tread on a sore toe2.—Proverb.

129.—Sole, soul.

So<sup>2</sup> went Satan forth<sup>2</sup> from the presence of the Lord\*, and smote Job with sore<sup>2</sup> boils from the *sole* of his\* foot unto his crown.—B.

Mercutio: Nay, gentle Romeo, we must have you<sup>3</sup> dance. Romeo: Not I, believe me: you<sup>3</sup> have dancing shoes,...with nimble soles; I have a soul of lead<sup>2</sup>,...so<sup>3</sup> stakes<sup>2</sup> me to the ground, I cannot move.—Sh.

They being penitent,...the sole drift of my purpose doth extend...not<sup>2</sup> a frown further.—Sh.

Awake, my soul, and with the sun<sup>2</sup>, thy daily stage of duty run.—Hymn.

For thou wilt not leave my soul in hell\*, neither wilt Thou suffer Thine Holy\* One<sup>2</sup> to see<sup>2</sup> corruption.—B.

130.—So, sow, sew.

The thing is so rare in all<sup>2</sup> its circumstances, and on so good authority, that my reading and conversation has not<sup>2</sup> given me anything like it.—Defoe.

Behold there<sup>2</sup> went out a sower to sow. And it came to pass, as he sowed, some<sup>3</sup> fell by<sup>2</sup> the way<sup>2</sup> side<sup>2</sup>, and the fowls<sup>2</sup> of the air<sup>2</sup> came and devoured it up.—B.

He that sows not<sup>2</sup> corn plants thistles.—Proverb.

She can milk, brew, bake, knit<sup>2</sup> and sew.

Sewing machines are now coming into general use.

131.—STEAL, STEEL.

Thou shalt not  $^2$  steal.—B.

He that will steal an egg will steal an ox.—Proverb.

L 2

Hark! the vesper hymn<sup>2</sup> is *steal*ing o'er<sup>3</sup> the waters soft and clear; nearer yet and nearer pealing<sup>2</sup>, now it bursts upon the ear\*.—*Moure*.

Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis something, nothing,...' twas mine, 'tis his, and has been' slave to thousands: but' he that filches from me my good name,...robs me of that, which not' enriches him', and makes me poor indeed.—Othello, Sh.

My gleaming steel is around thee; the terror of my foes! It is not the steel of the feeble, nor of the dark of soul.—
Ossian.

Warriors or chiefs, should the shaft or the sword pierce me in leading the host of the Lord,...heed not the corpse, though a king's in your path,...bury your steel in the bosoms of Gath.—Byron.

### 132.—STALK, STORK.\*

Gloomy and dark art thou, O chief of the mighty? Onawhaws;...gloomy and dark, as\* the driving cloud, whose name thou hast taken!...Wrapt? in thy scarlet blanket, I² see? thee stalk through? the city's...narrow and populous streets, as once by? the margin of rivers...stalked those birds unknown, that have left us only their? foot-prints...What in a few short years, will remain of thy race but? the foot-prints?—Longfellow.

Thus, twice before, and just<sup>2</sup> at this dead hour<sup>2</sup>...with martial<sup>2</sup> stalk hath he gone by<sup>2</sup> our<sup>2</sup> watch.—Hamlet, Sh.

Their<sup>2</sup> lips were four<sup>2</sup> red<sup>2</sup> roses on a *stalk*, which\*, in their<sup>2</sup> summer beauty, kissed each other.—*Sh*.

On the roof of a house situated at the extremity of a small town, a stork had\* built his nest. There² sat the mother stork, with her four² young ones, who all² stretched out their² little black bills, which\* had not² yet become red². Not² far off\*, upon the parapet, erect and proud, stood the father stork; he had drawn one² of his legs under him², being weary of standing upon two². You might² have fancied him² carved in wood², he stood so³ motionless.—Andersen's Tales.

#### 133.—SERF, SURF.\*

The population of Russia is divided into four<sup>2</sup> classes, the nobility, clergy, common people or freemen, and peasants or serfs. The serfs are the property of the crown, or\* of individuals; they amount to about thirty-five millions, and are in a state of great<sup>2</sup> poverty.

To arms! to arms! the serfs they roam<sup>2</sup>...o'er<sup>3</sup> hill, and dale, and glen: the king is dead, and time<sup>2</sup> is come...to choose a chief again.

And there<sup>2</sup> lay the steed with his nostril all<sup>2</sup> wide, but<sup>2</sup> through<sup>2</sup> it there<sup>2</sup> rolled not<sup>2</sup> the breath of his pride<sup>2</sup>; and the foam of his gasping lay white on the turf, and cold as the spray of the rock-beating surf.—Byron.

#### 134.—SERGE, SURGE.\*

Serge is a cloth made<sup>2</sup> of twilled worsted. Silk serge is a twilled silk fabric, used mostly by<sup>2</sup> the tailors for lining parts of gentlemen's coats<sup>2</sup>. Serges are made<sup>2</sup> extensively in<sup>2</sup> Bury and other towns in Lancashire.

Cold lay they where\* they fell, and weltering,...while\*
o'er³ them flapped the sea²-birds' dewy wing,...now wheeling
nearer from the neighbouring surge,...and screaming high²
their² harsh and hungry dirge: but² calm and careless heaved
the wave² below,...eternal with unsympathetic flow².—Byron.

Sir, he may live;...I saw him² beat² the surges under him², ...and ride upon their² backs; he trod the water,...whose enmity he fluug aside, and breasted—the surge most swoln that met him²; his bold head...'bove the contentious waves² he kept, and oared\*...himself with his good arms\* in lusty stroke...to the shore, that o'er³ its wave²-worn basis bowed, ...as stooping to relieve him². I² not³ doubt,...he came alive to land.—Tempest, Sh.

The murmuring *surge*,...that on the unnumbered idle\* pebbles chafes,...cannot be² heard² so³ high²: I'll³ look no² more\*; lest my brain turn, and the deficient sight³...topple down headlong.—*Lear*, Sh.

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#### 135.—STRAIT, STRAIGHT.

Straight means in a direct line, as a straight road; upright, as, a straightforward man; immediately, as, he departed straightway. Strait, spelled without the letters g h, means, narrow or confined, as, the Strait of Gibraltar, a strait waistcoat, strait-laced.

And bore<sup>2</sup> him<sup>2</sup> to a chapel nigh the field,...a broken chancel with a broken cross,...that stood on a dark *strait* of barren land.—*Tennyson*.

How it did grieve Macbeth! did he not<sup>2</sup> straight,...in pious rage, the two<sup>2</sup> delinquents tear<sup>2</sup>,...that were the slaves of drink, and thralls of sleep!...Was not<sup>2</sup> that nobly done<sup>2</sup>?—Sh.

I will be<sup>2</sup> with you<sup>3</sup> straight. Go a little before.—How all<sup>2</sup> occasions do inform against me,...and spur my dull revenge! What is a man,...if his chief good, and market of his time<sup>2</sup>,...be<sup>2</sup> but<sup>2</sup> to sleep and feed? A beast, no<sup>2</sup> more\*...Sure, he, that made<sup>2</sup> us with such large discourse,...looking before and after, gave us not<sup>2</sup>...that capability and god-like reason...to fust in us unused.—Hamlet, Sh.

## 136.—TAIL, TALE.

In copse and fern...twinkled the innumerable ear\* and tail.—Tennyson.

Dogs wag their<sup>2</sup> tails, not<sup>2</sup> so<sup>3</sup> much in love to you<sup>3</sup> as to your\* bread<sup>2</sup>—Proverb.

The names ape, monkey, and baboon, are commonly bestowed according to the development of the *tail*, the apes having no<sup>2</sup> tail, the monkeys having a long tail, and the baboons a short one<sup>2</sup>.

That was the four<sup>2</sup>-year old I<sup>2</sup> sold<sup>2</sup> the squire, and there<sup>2</sup> he told<sup>2</sup> a long long-winded tale.—Tennyson.

Then speak again; not<sup>2</sup> all<sup>2</sup> thy former tale,...but<sup>2</sup> this one<sup>2</sup> word, whether\* thy tale be<sup>2</sup> true.—Sh.

I could a *tale* unfold, whose lightest word...would<sup>2</sup> harrow\* up thy soul<sup>2</sup>.—Sh.

That charming tale, "The Vicar of Wakefield," was written in the year 1764, and published two<sup>2</sup> years later. The Wakefield of the tale is an imaginary agricultural village, and not<sup>2</sup> the populous town of that name in Yorkshire.

### 137.—TARE, TEAR.

The field is the world<sup>2</sup>; the good seed<sup>2</sup> are the children of the kingdom; but the *tares* are the children of the wicked one<sup>2</sup>. As\* therefore the *tares* are gathered and burned in the fire, so<sup>3</sup> shall it be<sup>2</sup> in<sup>2</sup> the\* end of\* this world<sup>2</sup>.—B.

And they brought him<sup>2</sup> unto him<sup>2</sup>; and when\* he saw him, straight<sup>2</sup>way<sup>2</sup> the spirit *tare* him; and he fell on the ground, and wallowed foaming.—B.

Tare is the weight<sup>2</sup> of the vessel or package in<sup>2</sup> which\* goods are contained, and an allowance is made<sup>2</sup> for it. Thus, a bag of rice may weigh<sup>2</sup> 228 bs., and 4 bs. is taken off for tare (the weight of the bag), leaving the net weight<sup>2</sup> two<sup>2</sup> hundred weight<sup>2</sup> or 224 bs.

The bird that tears the prostrate form...hath only robbed the meaner worm.—Byron.

Speak the speech, I pray<sup>2</sup> you<sup>3</sup>, as I pronounced it to you<sup>3</sup>, trippingly on the tongue; but<sup>2</sup> if you<sup>3</sup> mouth it, as\* many of our<sup>2</sup> players do, I<sup>2</sup> had as lief the town-crier spoke my lines. Nor\* do not<sup>2</sup> saw the air<sup>4</sup> too<sup>2</sup> much with your<sup>2</sup> hand, thus; but<sup>2</sup> use all<sup>2</sup> gently; for in<sup>2</sup> the very torrent, tempest, and (as I may say) whirlwind of your<sup>2</sup> passion, you<sup>3</sup> must acquire and beget a temperance, that may give it smoothness. O, it offends me to the soul<sup>2</sup>, to hear<sup>2</sup> a robustious periwigpated-fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the\* ears\* of the groundlings; which\* for the most part are capable of nothing but<sup>2</sup> inexplicable dumb-shows and noise; I<sup>2</sup> would<sup>2</sup> have such a fellow whipped for o'er-doing Termagant; it out-herods Herod; I pray<sup>2</sup> you<sup>3</sup>, avoid it.—Hamlet, Sh.

### 138.—TEAR, TIER.

Forgive, blest shade, the tributary tear...that mourns thy exit from a world<sup>2</sup> like this; forgive the wish that would<sup>2</sup> have kept thee here<sup>2</sup>, and stayed<sup>2</sup> thy progress to the realms of bliss. No<sup>2</sup> more confined to grovelling scenes of night<sup>2</sup>, no<sup>2</sup> more<sup>\*</sup> a tenant pent in mortal clay; now should we rather hail<sup>2</sup> thy glorious flight,...and trace thy journey to the realms of day.

Oh lady, blessed be<sup>2</sup> that *tear*—it falls for one<sup>2</sup> who cannot weep; such precious drops are doubly dear<sup>2</sup>,...to those whose eyes no<sup>2</sup> tear may steep.—Byron.

Ten days ago I drowned these news in tears; and now, to add more\* measure to your\* woes,...I come to tell you³ things since then befallen. After the bloody fray at Wakefield fought, where\* your brave father\* breathed his latest gasp, ...tidings, as quickly as the posts could run,...were brought me of your loss, and his depart.—Henry VI., Sh.

Tier upon tier I see<sup>2</sup> the mansions rise, whose azure summits mingle with the skies.

The interior of the theatre has two<sup>2</sup> tiers of boxes, besides gallery and slips, and is well contrived for both seeing and hearing.

#### 139.—THEIR, THERE.

And the same night<sup>2</sup> there fell a shower of rain<sup>3</sup>...for which\* their mouths gaped, like the cracks of earth—when\* dried to summer dust<sup>2</sup>; till taught by<sup>2</sup> pain<sup>2</sup>,...men really know<sup>2</sup> not<sup>2</sup> what good water's worth. And their baked lips, with many a bloody crack,...sucked in<sup>3</sup> the moisture, which\* like nectar streamed; their throats were ovens, their swoln tongues were black,...as the rich man's in hell, who vain<sup>3</sup>ly screamed...to beg the beggar, who could not<sup>2</sup> rain<sup>3</sup> back...a drop of dew<sup>2</sup>, when\* every drop had seemed<sup>2</sup>...to taste of heaven.—Byron.

And now there came both mist<sup>2</sup> and snow, and it grew wondrous cold; and ice mast-high<sup>2</sup> came floating by<sup>2</sup>, as\* green as emerald. The ice was here<sup>2</sup>, the ice was there, the ice was

all<sup>2</sup> around; it cracked and growled, and roared and howled, like noises in a swound.—Ancient Mariner, Coleridge.

There is a land of pure delight, where saints immortal reign<sup>3</sup>; infinite day excludes the night<sup>2</sup>, and pleasures banish pain<sup>2</sup>. There everlasting spring abides, and never-withering flowers; death, like a narrow sea<sup>2</sup>, divides...this heavenly land from ours<sup>2</sup>.—Watts.

### 140.—THRONE, THROWN.

And behold a throne was set in heaven, and one<sup>2</sup> sat on the throne, and round about the throne were four<sup>2</sup>-and-twenty seats.—B.

Before Jehovah's awful throne, ye nations bow<sup>2</sup> with sacred joy.—Hymn.

Thrown by upon life's weedy shore.—Moore.

Sir, you<sup>3</sup> have wrestled well, and overthrown more\* than your\* enemies.—As you like it, Sh.

Trade was bad, and thousands were thrown out of employment.

#### 141.—THROUGH, THREW.

Before me rose<sup>2</sup> an avenue of tall and sombrous pines; abroad their<sup>2</sup> fan-like branches grew,...and, where the sunshine darted through,...spread a vapour soft and blue<sup>2</sup>,...in long and sloping lines.—Longfellow.

There<sup>2</sup> is one<sup>2</sup> Lord, one<sup>2</sup> faith, one<sup>2</sup> baptism. One<sup>2</sup> God and Father of all<sup>2</sup>, who is above' all<sup>2</sup>, and through all<sup>2</sup>, and in' you<sup>3</sup> all<sup>2</sup>.—B.

At length the moon unveiled her peer less light,...and o'er's the dark her silver mantle threw.—Milton.

And he said, Throw<sup>2</sup> her down. So<sup>3</sup> they threw her down: and some<sup>2</sup> of her blood was sprinkled on the wall, and on the horses; and he trod her underfoot.—B.

#### 142.—Tide, tied.

There's is a tide in the affairs of men,...which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune; omitted, all's the voyage of their's life...is bound in shallows, and in miseries. On such a full sea's are we now affoat; and we must take the current's when, it serves,...or lose our's ventures.—Julius Casar, Sh.

I'll<sup>3</sup> not<sup>2</sup> be<sup>2</sup> tied to hours<sup>2</sup>, nor appointed times, but<sup>3</sup>, learn my lessons<sup>2</sup> as I please<sup>2</sup> myself.—Sh.

In brief, a braver choice of dauntless spirits, did never float upon the swelling tide.—Sh.

Edward will be<sup>2</sup> king, and not<sup>2</sup> be<sup>2</sup> tied unto his brother's will.—Sh.

### 143.—TIME, THYME.

Lives of great<sup>2</sup> men all<sup>2</sup> remind us...we can\* make our<sup>2</sup> lives sublime,...and departing leave behind us...footprints on the sands of time.—Longfellow.

Time has not<sup>3</sup> thinned my flowing hair<sup>2</sup>, nor<sup>\*</sup> bent me with his iron hand; ah! why so<sup>3</sup> soon the blossom tear<sup>2</sup>... ere<sup>4</sup> autumn yet the fruit demand. Let me enjoy the cheerful day<sup>2</sup>, till many a year has o'er<sup>3</sup> me rolled; pleased, let me trifle life away, and sing of love till I<sup>2</sup> grow old<sup>\*</sup>.

I know<sup>2</sup> a bank whereon the wild thyme blows,...where\* ox-lips and the nodding violet grows; there'<sup>2</sup> sleeps Titania some<sup>2</sup> time of the night<sup>2</sup>,...lulled in these bowers with dances and delight; and there<sup>2</sup> the snake throws<sup>2</sup> her enamelled skin, ...weed wide enough to wrap<sup>2</sup> a fairy in<sup>2</sup>: and with the juice of this I'll<sup>3</sup> streak her eyes,...and make her full of hateful phantasies.—Midsummer Night's Dream, Sh.

## 144.—Told, tolled.

And wine and food were brought, and Earl Limours... drank till he jested with all<sup>2</sup> ease, and told...free tales<sup>2</sup>, and took the word and played upon it,...and made<sup>2</sup> it of two<sup>2</sup> colours; for his talk,...when\* wine and free companions kindled him<sup>2</sup>,...was wont to glance and sparkle as a gem...of

fifty facets; thus he moved the Prince...to laughter and his comrades to applause.—Enid, Tennyson.

She never told her love,...but<sup>2</sup> let concealment like a worm i' the bud,...feed on her damask cheek. She pined in thought; and with a green and yellow melancholy,...she sat like patience on a monument, smiling at grief.—Twelfth Night, Sh.

But<sup>2</sup> half of our<sup>2</sup> heavy task was done<sup>2</sup>, when\* the bell<sup>2</sup> tolled the\* hour<sup>2</sup> for retiring; and we heard<sup>2</sup> the distant and random gun, that the foe was sullenly firing.—Wolfe.

The iron tongue of midnight hath tolled twelve.—Sh.

One<sup>2</sup> tale<sup>2</sup> is\* good till another is told.—Proverb.

## 145.—Тов, Тоw.

Let's along, and do the murder first; if he awake, from toe to crown he'll<sup>3</sup> fill our<sup>2</sup> skins with pinches; make us strange stuff.—Tempest, Sh.

And there<sup>2</sup> were men lying in<sup>2</sup> wait<sup>2</sup>, abiding with her in the chamber. And she said unto him<sup>2</sup>, The Philistines be<sup>2</sup> upon thee, Samson: and he brake<sup>2</sup> the withes, as\* a thread of tow is\* broken when\* it toucheth the fire. So<sup>2</sup> his strength was not<sup>2</sup> known.—B.

### 146.-Too, Two.

Late, late, so<sup>3</sup> late! and dark the night<sup>2</sup> and chill! Late, late, so<sup>3</sup> late! but<sup>2</sup> we can\* enter still.—Too late, too late! ye cannot enter now.—No<sup>2</sup> light had we, for that we do repent; and learning this, the bridegroom will relent.—Too late, too late! ye cannot enter now.—No<sup>2</sup> light, so<sup>3</sup> late! and dark and chill the night<sup>2</sup>! O let us in<sup>2</sup>, that we may find the light! Too late, too late! ye cannot enter now.—Have we not<sup>2</sup> heard<sup>2</sup> the bridegroom is so<sup>3</sup> sweet? O let us in<sup>2</sup>, though late, to kiss his feet<sup>2</sup>!—No<sup>2</sup>, no, too late! ye cannot enter now.—Tennyson.

Between two hawks, which\* flies the higher\* pitch; between two dogs, which\* hath the deeper mouth; between two blades, which\* bears² the better temper; between two horses, which\* doth bear² him² best; between two girls, which\* hath the

metrier eye<sup>2</sup>; I<sup>2</sup> have, perhaps, some<sup>2</sup> shallow spirit of idgment; but<sup>2</sup> in these nice<sup>2</sup> sharp quillets of the law, good faith, I am no wiser than a daw.—Sh.

### 147 .- VAIN, VEIN, VANE.

What though I trace each herb and flower<sup>2</sup> that drinks the morning dew<sup>2</sup>; did I<sup>2</sup> not<sup>2</sup> own\* Jehovah's power, how vain were all<sup>2</sup> I knew<sup>2</sup>.

There<sup>2</sup> is a fountain filled with blood, drawn from Emmanuel's veins; and sinners, plunged beneath that floed, lose<sup>2</sup> all<sup>2</sup> their<sup>2</sup> guilty stains.—Hymn.

By<sup>2</sup> oppression's woes and pains<sup>2</sup>! by<sup>2</sup> your<sup>2</sup> sons<sup>2</sup> in servite chains! we will drain our<sup>2</sup> dearest *veins*...but<sup>2</sup> they shall be<sup>2</sup> free.—Burns.

I am glad to  $see^2$  you<sup>2</sup> in this merry vein: what means<sup>2</sup> this jest?—Sh.

Nature aloud calls out for balmy rest2, but2 all2 in vain.

A vane blown with all<sup>2</sup> winds.—Sh.

What plume of feathers is he, that indited this letter? what vane? what weathercock! did you<sup>3</sup> ever hear<sup>2</sup> better.—
Love's Labour Lost, Sh.

#### 148.—Veil, vale.

"Now woman, why without your veil? and wherefore do you look so pale? and, woman why do you groan so sadly, and wherefore beat your bosom madly?"—"Oh! I have lost my darling boy, in whom my soul had all its joy; and I for sorrow have torn my veil, and sorrow hath made my very heart pale?"—Southey.

See<sup>2</sup> the rocks are rent asunder; darkness veils the midday aky.

And the king made<sup>2</sup> silver to be<sup>2</sup> in Jerusalem as stones, and cedars made<sup>2</sup> he to be<sup>2</sup> as the sycamore trees that are in the vale, for abundance.—B.

The country was diversified by woody hills and cultivated

#### 149.—Waist, waste.

Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains; they crowned him<sup>2</sup> long ago...on a throne<sup>2</sup> of rocks, in a robe of clouds,... with a diadem of snow. Around his waist are forests braced,...the avalanche in his hand; but<sup>2</sup> ere<sup>4</sup> it fall, that thundering ball<sup>2</sup>...must pause<sup>2</sup> for my command.—Byron.

And I<sup>2</sup> would<sup>2</sup> be<sup>2</sup> the girdle about her dainty, dainty \*\*exist\*\*,...and her heart<sup>2</sup> would<sup>2</sup> beat<sup>2</sup> against me,...in sorrow and in<sup>2</sup> rest<sup>2</sup>: and I should know<sup>2</sup> if it beat<sup>2</sup> right<sup>4</sup>,...I'd clasp it round so<sup>3</sup> close and tight.—Tennyson.

And on her lover's arm she leant, and round her waist she felt it fold,...and far across the hills they went, in that new world which now is old: across the hills and far away, beyond their utmost purple rim,...and deep into the dying day ... the happy princess followed him?.—Tennyson.

In silent horror, o'er<sup>3</sup> the boundless waste, the driver Hassan with his camels passed<sup>2</sup>.—Collins.

I waste the matin lamp in<sup>2</sup> sighs<sup>2</sup> for thee; thy image steals<sup>2</sup> between my God and me; thy voice I seem<sup>2</sup> in every hymn<sup>2</sup> to hear<sup>2</sup>; with every bead I drop too<sup>2</sup> soft a tear<sup>2</sup>.—

Pope.

#### 150.-WAIT, WEIGHT.

O rest<sup>2</sup> in the Lord, wait patiently for him<sup>2</sup>, and He shall give thee thy heart's<sup>2</sup> desire.—Oratorio of Elijah.

He who waits for good luck to come to him<sup>2</sup>, will die<sup>2</sup> in poverty. No<sup>2</sup> one<sup>2</sup> has a right<sup>4</sup> to expect good fortune, unless he goes to work that he may deserve it.

Let us then be up and doing, with a heart for any fate; still achieving, still pursuing, learn to labour and to wait.—
Longfellow.

A false balance is an abomination to the Lord\*, but<sup>2</sup> a just<sup>2</sup> weight is his delight.—B.

An idle reason lessens<sup>2</sup> the weight of the good ones you<sup>3</sup> gave before.—Swift.

While slowly falling as a scale that falls,...when veight is added only grain by grain,...sank her sweet head upon her gentle breast.—Tennyson.

#### 151 .- WANE, WAIN.

The quiet night<sup>2</sup> now dappling 'gan to wane,...dividing darkness from the dawning main<sup>2</sup>.—Byron.

Four<sup>2</sup> happy days bring in another moon; but<sup>2</sup>, oh, methinks how slow<sup>2</sup> this old\* moon wanes.—Sh.

A group of stars in<sup>2</sup> the northern part of the sky bears<sup>2</sup> some<sup>2</sup> resemblance to an ancient wain or waggon, or to a plough—as also to the hinder part of an animal, with its tail<sup>2</sup> extended. Hence, it has been<sup>2</sup> variously called the *Plough*, the *Greater*<sup>2</sup> Bear<sup>2</sup>, and Charles's wain; the last term being in honour of the illustrious French king, Charlemagne.

## 152.-WAVE, WAIVE.

And Hope enchanted smiled, and waved her golden hair<sup>2</sup>.

The waters foamed, the waters swelled,...an angler sat at rest<sup>2</sup>,...and calmly watched the line he held, cool as the wave his breast. And as he sits, and as he pores<sup>2</sup>,...the waves divide on high<sup>2</sup>,...and from the murmuring billow soars<sup>2</sup>...a nymph with dewy eye<sup>2</sup>.—From Goethe.

And he, good prince, having all<sup>2</sup> lost, by<sup>2</sup> waves from coast to coast is tost.—Sh.

To waive, is to relinquish, to give up claim to, or not to insist upon; as, he waived his rights.

They waived their claim, but did not surrender it.

### 153.—Would, wood.

O would I' were a boy again, when life seemed formed of sunny years; and all the heart then knew of pain.

was swept away in transient tears<sup>2</sup>; when\* every tale<sup>2</sup> hope whispered then, my fancy deemed was only truth: O would that I could know<sup>2</sup> again...the happy visions of my youth.

O Cromwell, Cromwell,...had\* I but<sup>2</sup> served my God with half the zeal...I served my king, he would not<sup>2</sup> in mine age ...have left me naked to mine enemies.—Henry VIII., Sh.

You<sup>3</sup> are not<sup>2</sup> wood, you<sup>8</sup> are not<sup>2</sup> stone, but men.—Sh.

Behold the fire and the wood, but<sup>2</sup> where\* is the lamb for a burnt offering.—B.

Full in the centre of the town there<sup>2</sup> stood, thick set with trees, a venerable wood.—Dryden.

#### 154.—Weather, wether.

All<sup>2</sup> in the blue<sup>2</sup> unclouded *weather...*thick-jewelled shone the saddle-leather,...the helmet, and the helmet-feather... burned like one<sup>2</sup> burning flame together,...as he rode<sup>3</sup> down to Camelot.—*Tennyson*.

The weather again threatened, and by noon it blew a storm. The ship laboured greatly; the water appeared in the fore and after hold.

I<sup>2</sup> am a tainted wether of the flock,...meet<sup>3</sup>est for death; the weak<sup>2</sup>est kind of fruit...drops earliest to the ground, and so<sup>3</sup> let me.—Merchant of Venice, Sh.

# 155.—Weak, week.

The English army is grown<sup>2</sup> weak and faint<sup>2</sup>.—Sh.

My knees are weak through<sup>2</sup> fasting, and my flesh faileth  $\cdot$  of fatness.—B.

I fast twice in the week; I give tithes of all<sup>2</sup> that I proseess.—B.

A wicked day, and not<sup>2</sup> a holiday! What hath this day deserved? What hath it done<sup>3</sup>; that it in golden letters should be<sup>2</sup> set,...among the high<sup>2</sup> tides in the calendar<sup>3</sup>?

Nay<sup>2</sup>, rather, turn this day out of the week; this day of shame, oppression, perjury.—Sh.

# 156.-WAY, WRIGH.

And he looked this way and that way, and when\* he saw that there<sup>2</sup> was no<sup>2</sup> man, he slew the Egyptian, and hid him<sup>2</sup> in<sup>2</sup> the sand.—B.

The way of the just<sup>2</sup> is upright<sup>4</sup>ness; thou, most upright<sup>4</sup>, dost<sup>2</sup> weigh the path of the just<sup>2</sup>.—B.

The way was long, the wind was cold,...the Minstrel was infirm and old; his withered cheek, and tresses gray,... seemed<sup>2</sup> to have known a better day; the harp, his sole<sup>2</sup> remaining joy,...was carried by<sup>2</sup> an orphan boy<sup>2</sup>; the last of all<sup>2</sup> the bards was he...who sung of Border Chivalry.—Scott.

Thou art weighed in the balances, and art\* found wanting.

—B.

All<sup>2</sup> the ways of a man are clean in his own\* eyes, but<sup>2</sup> the Lord weigheth the spirits.—B.

#### 157.-WARE, WEAR.

The making of iron and hardware goods has its chief seats in the counties of Stafford, Warwick, Shropshire, Derbyshire, and the West Riding of York, together with the county of Glamorgan in Wales. The town of Birmingham is the great<sup>2</sup> centre of this branch of industry.

Earthenware, or\* pottery, is most extensively made<sup>2</sup> in the northern part of Staffordshire.

But<sup>2</sup> the Lord sent<sup>3</sup> out a great<sup>2</sup> wind<sup>2</sup> into the sea<sup>2</sup>, and there<sup>2</sup> was a mighty<sup>2</sup> tempest in the sea<sup>2</sup>, so<sup>3</sup> that the ship was like to be<sup>2</sup> broken. Then the mariners were afraid, and cried every man unto his god, and cast<sup>2</sup> forth<sup>2</sup> the wares that were in<sup>2</sup> the ship into the sea<sup>2</sup>, to lighten it of them. But Jonah was gone down into the sides of the ship; and he lay and was fast asleep.—B.

He wears his faith but<sup>2</sup> as the fashion of his hat, it ever changes with the next block.—Sh.

Sweet are the uses of adversity; which\*, like the toad, ugly and venomous,... wears yet a precious jewel in his head: and thus our<sup>2</sup> life, exempt from public haunt,... finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,... sermons in stones, and good in everything.—Sh.

I chose my wife as she did her wedding gown, not<sup>2</sup> for a glossy surface, but<sup>2</sup> for such qualities as would<sup>2</sup> wear well.— Vicar of Wakefield.

# 158.-WRY, RYE.

Lock up my doors; and when\* you³ hear² the drum,... and the vile squeaking of the wry-necked fife,...clamber not you³ up to the casements then,...nor\* thrust your² head into the public street,...to gaze on Christian fools with varnished faces; but² stop my house's ears\*, I mean² the casements: let not² the sound of shallow foppery enter...my sober house.—Merchant of Venice, Sh.

The kind of corn most generally grown<sup>2</sup> in England is wheat; oats and barley are also largely cultivated, and *rye* to a less extent.

And the flax and the barley was smitten; for the barley was in the ear\*, and the flax was bolled.<sup>2</sup> But<sup>2</sup> the wheat and the rye were not<sup>2</sup> smitten, for they were not<sup>2</sup> grown<sup>2</sup> up.—B.

## 159.—WEAN, WEEN.

And the child grew, and was weaned; and Abraham made<sup>2</sup> a great<sup>2</sup> feast the same day that Isaac was weaned.—B.

Till then, fair<sup>2</sup> hope must hinder life's decay, and I<sup>2</sup> the rather wean me from despair...for love of Edward's offspring.
—Sh.

Led<sup>2</sup> with delight, they thus beguile the way<sup>2</sup>,...until the blustering storm is overblown,...when,\* weening to return, whence they did stray,...they cannot find that path which\* first was shown\*,...but<sup>2</sup> wander to and fro in<sup>2</sup> ways<sup>2</sup> unknown,...furthest from end, then, when\* they nearest ween,...that makes them doubt their<sup>2</sup> wits be<sup>2</sup> not<sup>2</sup> their<sup>2</sup> own\*; so<sup>3</sup> many

paths, so many turnings seen<sup>2</sup>,...that which\* of them to take, in divers doubt they been<sup>2</sup>.—Spenser.

## 160.—Yoke, Yolk.

Come unto me, all<sup>2</sup> ye that labour and are heavy laden, and  $I^2$  will give you<sup>3</sup> rest<sup>2</sup>. Take my *yoke* upon you<sup>3</sup>, and learn of me; for I am\* meek and lowly in heart<sup>2</sup>; and ye shall find rest<sup>2</sup> unto your\* souls<sup>2</sup>. For my *yoke* is\* easy, and my burden is light.—B.

The yolk is the yellow part of an egg. It is sometimes written and pronounced yelk. This latter pronunciation, though not<sup>2</sup> the common one<sup>2</sup>, is more comformable to Etymology, and shows the relationship to the English word yellow, and the German word gelb (yellow).

To make scalded puddings, take one<sup>2</sup> pint and a half of new<sup>2</sup> milk, three ounces of flour,<sup>2</sup> three ounces of white<sup>2</sup> sugar, and six *yolks* and three whites of eggs.—*Cookery Book*.

# APPENDIX.—I.

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

In correspondence it is customary to abbreviate a great many words, and it would be both inconvenient and pedantic to write them at full length. The following is a list of the most usual Abbreviations. The Master might compose letters or passages embodying them, for Dictation.

A.B., L. Artium Baccalaureus, Bachelor of Arts.

Abp.. Archbishop.

A.C., L. AnteChristum, before Christ.

A.D., L. Anno Domini, in the year of our Lord.

Adjt., Adjutant.

Ad. lib., L. ad libitum, at pleasure.

Admors., Administrators. Æ, or Æt., L. ætatis, of age.

A.M., L. Artium Magister. Master of Arts.

A.M., L. ante meridiem, before noon.

A.M., L. anno mundi, in the year of the world.

Anon., Anonymous.

App., Appendix.

A.R., L. anno regni, in the year of the reign.

A.S., Anglo-Saxon.

Asst., Assistant.

b., Born.

**B.A.**, Bachelor of Arts. Beds., Bedfordshire. Berks., Berkshire.

B.M., Bachelor of Medicine.

Bart. or Bt., Baronet.

B.C., Before Christ.

Bp., Bishop. Br. or Bro., Brother. B. V., Blessed Virgin.

C., L. centum, a hundred.

C. or Cap., L. caput, chapter. Cam. or Camb., Cambridge.

Capt., Captain.

Chas., Charles.

Clk., Clerk.

C.B., Companion of the Bath.

C.E., Civil Engineer.

C.M., Common Meter in Psalmody.

Col., Colonel, Column.

Collog., Colloquially.

Com. Ver., Common Version. Contr., Contracted, Contrac-

tion.

Cor. Mem., Corresponding Member.

Cor. Sec., Corresponding Secretary.

Crim. con., Criminal conversation, or adultery.

Cyc., Cyclopædia.

d., died.

D.C.L., Doctor of Civil Law.

D.D., Doctor of Divinity.

Def., Defendant.

Deg., Degree, Degrees.

Dept., Department. D.F., Defender of the Faith. D.G., L. Dei gratia, by the grace of God. D.L.O., Dead-letter Office. Do., It. ditto, the said, the same. Dr., Debtor, Doctor, Dram. D. V., L. Deo volente, God willing. Dut., L. denarius, penny, and weight-pennyweight. E., East. E.C., East Central. E.C., Established Church. Eccl., Ecclesiastical. Ed., Editor, Edition.

Edin., Edinburgh. E.E., Errors excepted. E. & O. E., Errors and omissions excepted. e.g.. L. exempli gratia, for

example.

E.I., East Indies. Emp., Emperor, Empress. Ency., Encyclopædia. N.N.E., North-north-east.

Esq., Esqr., Esqrs., Esquire, Esquires.

etc., &c., L. et cæteri, and others.

et seq., L. et sequentes, and the following.

Ex., Example, Exception.

Fahr., Fahrenheit's thermometer.

F.A.S., Fellow of the Society of Arts.

Fcp., Foolscap.

F.D., L. Fides Defensor, Defender of the Faith.

fec., L. fecit, he did it.

Fig., Figure, Figuratively. F.M., Field-Marshal. Fo., Fol., Folio. F.P., Fire-plug.

F.R.C.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal Society.

F.S.A., Fellow of the Society of Arts.

Ft., Foot, Feet, Fort.

G.B., Great Britain. G.C.B., Grand Cross of the Bath. Gen., Genl., General.

Gent., Gentleman, Gentlemen. G.P.O., General Post Office.

h., Hour. Hants., Hampshire. Hf. bd., Half-bound.

H.H., His or Her Highness. H.M, His or Her Majesty.

H.M.S., Her Majesty's Ship or Service.

Hon., Honourable.

H.R.H., His or Her Royal Highness.

ib., Ibid., L. ibidem, in the same place.

Id., L. idem, the same.

i.e., L. id est, that is.

I.H.S., L. Jesus Hominum Salvator, Jesus the Saviour of Men.

*Imp.*, Imperial.

Incog., It., incognito, unknown.

In lim., L. in limine, at the outset.

Inst., Instant, the present month.

In trans., L. in transitu, on the passage.

I.O.U., I owe you; an engagement to pay money.Jno., John.J.P., Justice of the Peace.

Jr., Junr., Junior.

K.B., Knight of the Bath. K.C.B., Knight Commander of the Bath.

K.G., Knight of the Garter. Knt., Knight; also, Kt.

Lat., Latitude.

1b., L. libra, a pound.

Ld., Lord.

Lib., L. liber, book.

Lieut., Lt., Lieutenant.

Lit., Literally.

L.L.B., L. Legum Baccalaureus, Bachelor of Laws.

L.L.D., L. Legum Doctor,

Doctor of Laws.

Lon., Long., Longitude.

Loq., L. loquitur, speaks.

L.S., Left side.

L. s. d., L. libra, solidi, denarii, pounds, shillings,

M., Mons., Fr. Monsieur, Mister.
M., L. mille, a thousand.
m., married.
M.A., Master of Arts.
Mad., Madam.
Mme., Mdme., Fr. Madame, Madam.
Maj., Major.
Marq., Marquis.
M.B., Bachelor of Medicine.
M.D., Doctor of Medicine.

ж 3

pence.

Mdlle., Mlle., Fr. Mademoiselle, Miss. Mem., Memorandum. Mem., L., Memento, remember. *Mr.*, Master or Mister. Messrs., Fr. Messieurs, Gentlemen. M.M., Fr. Messieurs, Gentlemen. M.M., Their Majesties. M.P., Member of Parliament. M.R.C.S., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. Mrs., Mistress. M.S., Manuscript. M.S.S., Manuscripts. Mt., Mount. Mts., Mountains. Mus., Music. Mus. D., Doctor of Music.

N., North. N.B., North Britain.

N.E., North-east. N.W., North-west.

N.B., L. nota bene, take notice. Nem. con., L. nemine contradicente, no one dissenting.

New Test., New Testament. No., L. numero, number. Nos., numbers.

Non. seq., L. non sequitur, it does not follow.

Notts., Nottinghamshire.

N.S., New Style. This is 12
days in advance of Old
Style. In corresponding
with Russia, we date April
1, the 1st day being Old
and the 13th, New Style.

N.T., New Testament.

Ob., L. obiit, died. Obt., obdt., Obedient.

O.S., Old Style. (See remark on N.S.O.T., Old Testament. Oxon., L. Oxonia, Oxford.

P., page. pp., pages. Par., Paragraph. Parl., Parliament. P.C., Privy Council. Ph. D., Doctor of Philosophy. Per an., L. per annum, by the year.

Per cent., L. per centum, by the 100.

Phil. Trans., Philosophical Transactions.

Pinx., Pxt., L. pinxit, painted; as Reubens pxt, Reubens painted.

P.M., post meridiem, afternoon.

P.O., Post-office.

P.O.O., Post-office Order.

Pop., Population. Pres., President.

Prof., Professor.

Pro tem., L. pro tempore, for the time being.

Prox., L. proximo, next (month) P.S., L post scriptum, written after a letter has been signed.

Pub. doc., Public document.

Q., Qu., Query, Question. Q.C., Queen's Counsel. Qr., Quarter. Q.S., Quarter Sessions.

Q.s., quant. suff., L. quantum sufficit, a sufficient quantity. Q.v., L. quod vide, which see.

R., L. rex, regina, King, Queen.

R., L. recipe, take. R.A., Royal Academy, Academician, or Artillery. R.C., Roman Catholic. R.E., Royal Engineers. Rec., Recipe. *Recd.*, Received. Recpt., Receipt. Ref. Ch., Reformed Church. Reg. Prof., Regius Professor. Regt., Regiment. Retd., Returned. Rev., Revd., Reverend. R.H.A., Royal Horse Artillery. R.H.G., Royal Horse Guards. R.M., Royal Mail. R.N., Royal Navy.

Rom. Cath., Roman Catholic. Rt., Right, Rt. Hon., Right Honourable. Rt. Rev., Right Reverend. Rt. W., Right Worshipful.

S.E., South-east. S., South. Sc. Sculp., L. sculpsit, engraved. Sec., Secy., Secretary. Serg., Sergeant. Sol. Gen., Solicitor-General.

S.P.C.K., Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.

S.P.G., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Sq., Square. St., Saint, Street.

T.O., Turn over.

Tom., Tome or Volume.

U.K., United Kingdom. Ult., L. Ultimo, last (month). U.P., United Presbyterian. u.s., L. ut supra, as above.

U.S., United States.

V.C., Vice-Chancellor.
Ven., Venerable.
v.g., L. verbi gratid, for example.
Vis., Visc., Viscount.
Viz., L. videlicet, namely.
Vol., Vols., Volume, Volumes.
V.R., L. Victoria Regina, Queen Victoria.

Wp., Wfl., Worshipful. W.S., Writer to the Signet. W.S. W., West-south-west.

X., Christ.
Xm., Christmas.
Xn., Xtian., Christian.
Xt. Christ.

Y., Yr., Year. Yr., Your, Younger. Ye, The, Thee. (Obsolete.)

W., West. W.C., West Central.

NOTE.—Plurals are often formed by doubling the letter; as, p., page, pp., pages; M., Monsieur, M.M., Messieurs; M.S., Manuscript, M.S.S, Manuscripts; L.L. for legum, as L.L.D., Doctor of Laws; M., Majesty, M.M., Their Majesties.

# COMMERCIAL ABBREVIATIONS.

Apl., April.
Ans., Answer.
Acc., Acct., Account.
Aug., August.

Bal., Balance.
Bdl., Bdls., Bundle, Bundles.
Bg., Bgs., Bag, Bags.
Bl., Bls., Bale, Bales.
Brl., Brls., Barrel, Barrels.
Bshls., Bushels.
Bx., Bxs., Box, Boxes.
Br., Bro., Bros., Brother,
Brothers.
Bk., Book, Bank.
Bnkg., Banking.

Co., Comp., Compy., Company.Cie., Company, in French or German.Cr., Credit, Creditor.

Ct., Cent, hundred. Curr., Current. Cut., Hundredweight.

Dr., Debit, Debtor.
dis., discount.
div., Dividend.
Dft., Draft.
Dec., December.

ex., without. Thus, ex div., without dividend.

Exps., Expenses.

Exors., Executors.

Exch., Exchange.

E. & O. E., Errors and Omissions excepted.

Feb., February. Fr., Freight.

Gal., gals., Gallon, gallons. Geb., Gebr., German, Gebrüder, Brothers. This always precedes the name, as, Geb. Jaffé, Jaffé Bros.

Hhd., hhds., Hogshead, hogsheads.

Inst., Instant (present month).
Insur., Insurance.
Int., Interest.
Jany., January.
Kü., Kilogram, a French weight.
Ledg., Ledger.

Mar., March. Mk., Mks., Mark, marks.

No., Nos., Number, numbers. Thus, Nos. 614-633, Numbers 614 to 633 inclusive. Nov., November.

Oct., October.
%., per cent. Thus 2½ % dis.,
2½ per cent. discount.

Pd., Paid.
Pr., Price.
Pr., prm., Premium.
Pk., pks., Pack of 240 lbs.,

Pk., pks., Pack of 240 lbs., packs.

Pkg., pkgs., Package, packages.

Punch., Puncheon.
prox., proximo, next month.
Pc., pcs., Piece, pieces.

Recd., Received.

Sept., September. Sk., sks., Sack, sacks. A sack of Flour is 280 lbs.

Tc., tcs., Tierce, tierces. A

Cask holding \( \frac{1}{3} \) part of a

Pipe or Hogshead.

Ult., ulto., ultimo, last month.

v., vid., by way of. 20/3/68., Day, month, year; as, March 20th, 1868.

# ARITHMETICAL ABBREVIATIONS.

+ L. plus, more. The sign of Addition, signifying that the numbers between which it is placed, are to be added together. Thus 4 + 3 = 7.

- L. minus, less. The sign of Subtraction, signifying that the latter of the two numbers between which it is placed, is to be taken from the former. Thus, 7 - 3 = 4.

 $\times$  into, the sign of Multiplication, signifying that the numbers between which it is placed, are to be multiplied together. Thus,  $7 \times 3 = 21$ .

by, the sign of Division, signifying that the former of the two numbers between which it is placed, is to be divided by the latter. Thus, 21 ÷ 3 = 7.

as. or to,::so is, the sign of an equality of Ratios, signifying that the numbers between which they are placed are proportional. Thus, 2:3::4:6, denotes that as 2 is to 3, so is 4 to 6.

equal to, the sign of equality, signifying that the numbers between which it is placed, are equal to each other.

Thus 7 + 5 + 3 = 15.

√ the radical sign, signifying that the quantity before which
it is placed, is to have its square root extracted. Thus,
√ 16, denotes the square root of the number 16, that is 4.

3/ denotes that the number before which it is placed is to have its cube root extracted. Thus, 3/27, denotes the cube root of the number 27, that is 3.

 $8^2$  a small figure  $^2$  to the right signifies that the number is to be squared or multiplied by itself. Thus,  $8^2$  signifies  $8 \times 8$ , or 64. A small figure  $^3$  affixed signifies that the number is to be involved or raised to its third power. Thus,  $8^3$  signifies  $8 \times 8 \times 8 = 512$ , the cube of 8.

# MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS.

Gr. A grain, the twentieth part of a Scruple.

D or Sc., a Scruple, the third part of a Drachm.

3 or Dr., a Drachm, the eighth part of an Ounce.

3 or Oz., an Ounce, the twelfth part of a Pound.

Th., a Pound, Apothecaries' weight; same weight as a pound Troy, but less than a pound Avoirdupoise.

j. One. Physicians always use Roman Numerals, and the last unit is indicated by j instead of i. Thus, viij = 8, ij = 2, xvj = 16.

Coch., L. cochleare, a Spoon or spoonful.

Coch. amp. or mag., L. cochleare amplum or magnum, is a Table-spoon, calculated to hold half a fluid ounce.

Coch. med., L. cochleare medium, is a Dessert-spoon, calculated to hold two tea-spoonfuls.

Coch. min., L. cochleare minimum, a tea-spoon, which holds about one fluid drachm.

C., L. congium, a gallon.

Dec., L. decoctum, a decoction.

F. or f., L. fiat or fiant, let it or them be made into ——f. or f., Fluid.

Gutt., L. gutta, a drop.

Inf., L. infusum, an infusion.

O., L. octarium, the eighth part of a gallon; one pint.

P.Æ., L. partes æquales, equal parts.

Pug., L. pugillus, a handful.

p.r.n., L. pro re natá, occasionally or as required.

Pulv., L. pulvis, powder.

Q.S., L. quantum sufficit, as much as is necessary.

R., L. recipe, take; the first word of a prescription.

S.A., L. secundum artem, according to art.

S.S. or ss., Semi, half.

NOTE.—In the new British Pharmacopesis all weights between a grain and an ounce are abolished; the ounce containing 487g grains, and there being 16 ounces in the pound Avoirdupoise.

# MONEY ABBREVIATIONS.

L. s. d., British money, Pounds, shillings, and pence sterling.
L, the abbreviation for Pound, precedes the number, while
s and d, the abbreviations for shillings and pence, follow
the number; thus, £146. 12s. 6d. In writing, s and d
are generally omitted, thus, £146. 12. 6.

\$. c., UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, dollar and cent. The value of the dollar is 4s. 2d., and of the cent, one half-penny. The dollar mark, \$, precedes the number, and c, the abbreviation for cent, follows the number. Thus,

\$73. 8½c., or 73 dollars, 8½ cents.

F or Fr. and c. France and Belgium, franc and centime. The value of the franc is 9½d., and the centime is the one-hundredth part of a franc. F or Fr. always precedes the number, and c follows the number. Thus, Fr. 132. 75c., or 132 francs 75 centimes.

Th. sgr. Prussia and North Germany, Thaler and silbergrosche, pronounced tahler, zilbergroschey. The value of the thaler is 2/10\frac{2}{3}, and that of the silbergrosche, or one-thirtieth part of a thaler, is 1.16d. The abbreviation for thaler always precedes, and that of silbergrosche follows the number. Thus, Th. 150. 18sgr., or 150 thalers 18 silbergroschen.

Fl. and Kr. Austria, Florin or Gulden, and Kreutzer. The Florin is worth 2/0½, and the Kreutzer is the 60th part. Fl. precedes, and Kr. follows the number. Thus,

Fl. 220. 35kr., or 220 Florins 35 kreutzers.

## II.

# NUMBER OF WORDS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Sir Richard Phillips in a work entitled A Million of Facts, published in the year 1832, estimates the number of words in the following languages to be:—

20,000	words in	Spanish.
25,000	do.	Latin.
30,000	do.	French.
45,000	do.	Italian.
50,000	do.	English.
80,000	'do.	German.

These numbers have probably been obtained by counting the words in one of the best Dictionaries of each of the above

languages.

Mr. G. P. Marsh in his Lectures on the English Language, states "that the number of English words not yet obsolete, but found in good authors, including the nomenclature of science and arts, does not fall short of one hundred thousand." Professor Max Müller seems to incline to a much smaller number, for he observes in his Science of Language that Richardson and Webster give altogether 43,556 words.

In Webster's Dictionary, enlarged by C. A. Goodrich, fifth edition, 1854, there are 80,640 words; but as many of them are repeated several times under different meanings, the number of words really different in pronunciation or in spelling, is

probably only about 40,000.

A table is here given of the number of words commencing with each letter of the Alphabet, and also the ratio of words commencing with each letter in one thousand words. A table is also given of the number of words ending with each letter, and the ratio in 1,000 words

TABLE I.

# TABLE II.

Commencing Letters. Webster, 80,640 Words.					Ending Letters. Walker's Rhyming Dictionary. 32,822 Words.				
Commencing Letter.	Total Number of Words.	Ratio in 1000 Words.	Letter.	Ratio in Numerical order.	Ending Letter	Total Number of Words.	Ratio in 1000 Words.	Letter.	Ratio in Numerical order.
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXY	5,271 3,640 3,587	51·21 105·90 65·36 45·15 44·48 29·47 34·24 46·23 6·23 30·38 45·15 15·62 21·96 81·98 6·29	c* padrbt	114·84 105·90 81·98 66·84 65·36 54·94 51·21 48·74 46·23 45·15 44·48 34·24 33·98 30·38 29·47 25·69 21·96 15·62 6·77 6·29 5·21 2·06 1·45	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXY	223 167 454 1,553 7,102 144 536 773 30 none 563 1,887 574 3,380 203 439 none 2,814 3,153 14 none 237 106 5,141	5·08 13·83 47·32 216·38 4·38 16·33 23·54 0·95  17·15 57·49 10·95 6·18 13·37  85·75 101·27 96·07 0·44  7·22	yn strldh m kgt c p w a o b f x i	17·15 16·33 13·83
$\frac{\bar{z}}{z}$	116 80,640	1.45	x	0·43 1000·	Ż	32,822	0.16	z	1

C = k .. 7000 C = s .. 595 C = ch . 945

8540

9976

<sup>+</sup> G hard .. 1985 G soft .. 441

<sup>†</sup> Very few words end in G hard, and not one in G soft; almost all end in the digraph NG.

# III.

A Table showing the analysis of the words and sounds contained in the First Chapter of St. John's Gospel, authorised version, the First Chapter of Johnson's Rasselas, and the first three paragraphs of Macaulay's Biography of Dr. Johnson.

	First Chapter of St. John's Gospel. 1611.	First Chapter of Rasselas. 1759.	Macaulay's Life of Johnson. 1840.	Average of the three Authors.
I. Total number of Words:-				
Total number of Words	1004	879	1003	962
70 0-11-1-1	1288	1333	1594	1405
Do " Counda	3381	3542	4182	3702
Do. " Sounds Do. " Letters	3991	4202	4767	4320
II.—Calculated from pre- ceding Table:—				
No. of Sounds to a Syllable		2.65	2.62	2.63
Do. Letters do.	3.09	3.15	2.99	3.07
Do. Sounds to a Word	3.36	4.03	4.17	3.85
Do. Letters do.	3.97	4.78	4.75	4.49
Do. Syllables do.	1.28	1.51	1.59	1.46
Do. Letters to a Sound	1.18	1.18	1.14	1.16
III.—Number of Letter h				In 100 h's
As Aspirate	120	59	115	31.92
As Digraph, ch, sh, th & ph		193	175	65.80
Quite Silent	10	•••	10	2.28
				100.
IV. There are in 100 sounds:				
Short Vowels	24.93	26.28	27.23	26.15
Long Vowels:	10.00	8.30	7.44	8.58
Compound Vowels	2.83	3.02	2.58	2.81
Consonant Sounds	62.24	62.40	62.75	62.46
	100	100	100∙	100∙

The following observations are drawn from the foregoing table.

The number of *letters* to each sound is 1·16. This arises from the employment of digraphs, or two letters for one sound, from the number of words ending in silent E, and from the doubling of consonant letters.

The average number of sounds to a syllable is 2.63, or of

1 vowel and 1.63 consonant sounds.

The average number of syllables in a word is 1.46. One syllable words are most numerous, two-syllable words next so, and so on, in a diminishing number in proportion to the increase of syllables.

There may be two or even three accented syllables in a word of many syllables, but there is rarely more than one *long* vowel sound even in the longest words in the language. The ratio of long vowels and diphthongs to short vowels is as 11.39 to 26.15, or as 1 to 2.3.

The average number of consonant to vowel sounds is as 63 to 37, and this nearly coincides with the number of consonant

endings in English, namely, 65.

The number of times H is aspirated in 100 times in which the letter occurs, is only 32; and twice it is silent, in such words as heir, hour, &c.; whilst it is employed no less than 66 times in forming digraphs, as sh, ch, th, and ph.

The number of sounds in each word in St. John is only 3.36, while in Macaulay it is 4.17. This shows the compara-

tive absence of long words in the English of 1611.

The number of long vowels and diphthongs in St. John is 12.83, while in Macaulay it is only 10.02; this also shows the greater prevalence of short words and of the Anglo-Saxon element.

## IV.

# FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

It may be useful to have an easy and ready means of ascertaining the language of those quotations we frequently meet with in books and newspapers; the following short rules will suffice for the Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, French, English,

Latin and German languages.

Count thirty-three words of the quotation; next, count how many of these thirty-three words end in any of the vowel letters a, e, i, o, u, or y. If the letter E is accented, count how many times; also, if any words end in M, count how many. Refer then to the following Table, and in the line containing the results of the thirty-three words, the language is given. Should the words in the quotation be fewer than thirty-three, the same ratios must be observed.

If the number of words ending in Vowels be greater, the language will certainly be either Italian, Portugese, or Spanish,—or perhaps French; but if the number of words ending in consonants be greater, the language will certainly be either

English, Latin or German,—or perhaps French.

The number of words in French which end with consonants, is rather larger than those which end with vowels, but in a short quotation the ratio may occasionally be reversed. The French language is easily distinguished, however, from all others by the large number of accented E's, about four in every thirty-three words.

	IN	ONE	HUNDI	RED WOR	IN THIRTY-THREE WORDS			
Language.	Vowel endings.	Consonant endings.	Ratio.	End in M.	Accented E.	Vowel endings.	Consonant endings.	Characteristics.
Italian Portuguese Spanish French English Latin German	86 64 56 40 35 30 18	14 36 44 60 65 70 82	6 to 1 2 to 1 5 to 4 2 to 3 1 to 2 3 to 7 1 to 5	none 6 none very few very few 18 very few	none 1	10	5 12 14 20 21 23 27	None end in M Two end in M None end in M Four accented E One ends in M Six end in M Frequent W.

The ratio of vowel endings, &c., in the foregoing table, is formed from the number of 500 words taken from each language, and, consequently, the vowel endings in so small a number of words as thirty-three, will sometimes be only an approximation to the correct ratio.

It must not be assumed that because the ratio of vowel endings is much greater in one language than in another (as, for instance, in the Italian, in which it is five times more than in the German), that the ratio of vowels to consonants is the same in the entire words of a language. The most vocal language will contain about an equal number of vowel and consonant sounds, whilst the least vocal one will probably contain not more than two consonant to one vowel sound.

ITALIAN AND GERMAN.—The large number of vowel endings in the first, and of consonant endings in the second of these languages, is a decisive indication. German books, moreover, are mostly printed in a peculiar type.

LATIN.—The ratio of vowel to consonant endings in this language, viz., 1 to 2, is sufficiently decisive, but the Latin is further characterised by the large number of words ending in M:

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE.—The Portuguese language has more words ending in vowels than the Spanish, but in a short quotation this test must not be entirely depended upon. The Portuguese is distinguished from the Spanish by having 6 per cent. of words ending in M, and by 5 per cent. of words containing the letter  $\tilde{a}$  with a waved mark called a tilda; the Spanish language having no  $\tilde{a}$  with a waved mark, and noword ending in M.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN.—The frequency of the letter W is a characteristic of both these languages; as that letter is not-found in Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese or Latin.

The Lord's Prayer is given in each of the seven languages, to enable any one to verify for himself the foregoing Rules.

#### ENGLISH.

OUR FATHER, which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive (33) us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

38 words; 12 end in vowels, 1 ends in m. 3 W's.

#### FRENCH.

NOTRE Père qui es aux cieux, ton nom soit sanctifié; ton règne vienne; ta volonté soit faite sur la terre comme au ciel; donne-nous aujourd'hui notre pain quotidien; pardonne-nous nos péchés, comme (33) aussi nous pardonnons à ceux qui nous ont offensés; et ne nous induis point dans la tentation; mais délivre-nous du malin; car à toi appartient la règne, la puissance, et la gloire à jamais. Amen.

88 words; 17 end in vowels, 6 accented E's.

#### ITALIAN.

Padre nostro, che sei ne' cieli, sia santificato il tuo nome. Il tuo Regno venga: La tua volontà sia fatta in terra come in cielo. Dacci oggi il nostro pane cotidiano. E rimettici (33) i nostri debiti, come noi ancora gli rimettiamo a' nostri debitori. E non indurci in tentazione, ma liberaci dal Maligno: perciochè tuo è il regno, e la potenza, e la gloria, in sempiterno. Amen.

38 words; 28 end in vowels.

#### LATIN.

PATER noster, qui es in cœlis, sanctificetur nomen tuum: veniat regnum tuum: Fiat voluntas tua, sicut in cœlo, ita etiam in terra: Panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodie: et remitte nobis debita nostra, (33) sicut et nos remittimus debitoribus nostris: et ne nos inducas in tentationem, sed libera nos ab illo malo: Quia tuum est regnum, et potentia, et gloria in secula. Amen.

33 words; 10 and in vowels, and 7 in M.

#### SPANISH.

Padre nuestro, que estás en los cielos; santificado sea el tu nombre. Venga el tu reyno: hágase tu voluntad, como en el cielo, así tambien en la tierra. Danos hoy nuestro pan sobresubstancial; (33) Y perdónanos nuestras deudas, así como nosotros perdonamos á nuestros deudores. Y no nos dexes caer en la tentacion. Mas líbranos de mal. Amen.

33 words: 19 end in Vowels.

## PORTUGUESE.

Padre nosso que estás nos Ceos: santificado seja o teu nome. Venha a nós o teu Reino: Seja feita a tua vontade, assim na terra, como no Ceo. O pão nosso, que he (33) sobra toda a substancia, nos dá hoje. E pardoa-nos as nossas dividas, assim como nós tambem pardoâmos aos nossos devedores: E não nos deixes cahir em tentação, Mas livra-nos do mal. Amen.

33 words; 28 end in Vowels, and 1 in M.

#### GERMAN.

Unser Vater in dem Himmel. Dein Name werde geheiliget. Dein Reich komme. Dein Wille geschehe auf Erden, wie im Himmel. Unser täglich Brod gib uns heute, und vergib uns unseren Schulden, wie wir (33) unsern Schuldigern vergeben. Und führe uns nicht in Versuchung, sondern erlöse uns von dem Uebel. Denn dein ist das Reich, und die Kraft, und die Herrlichkeit in Ewigkeit. Amen.

33 words: 8 end in Vowels. 5 W's.

## $\mathbf{V}$ .

## THE TERMINATIONS ER, OR, AR, AND OUR.

The final unaccented syllable pronounced -ur, is spelled in four different ways, namely, er, or, ar, and our, but never ur. About 2,000 words end in er, 370 in or, 120 in ar, and 90 in our. The doctrine of chances will here manifestly assist the pupil, and he must always use -er, unless he knows the word to be spelled otherwise.

There is much difference of opinion about the words ending in -our, the old dictionaries having them -our, and Webster and others recommending -or. The advocates of -our use as their principal argument, that this form shows that we derived these words from the French, and not directly from the Latin; but a reference to the columns below will show that we deviate even more from the French than the Latin. Besides, the advocates of -our have already abandoned it in emperor, error, exterior, governor, horror, inferior, interior, superior, tremor and warrior; and it is difficult to imagine any force in the argument for retaining it in the remaining words, after having discarded it in these.

Johnson.	Webster.	Latin.	French.
Arbour	arbor	arbor	arbre
armour	armor	armor	armure
behaviour	behavior		
clamour	clamor	clamor	clameur
candour	candor	$\operatorname{\mathbf{candor}}$	candeur
colour	color	color	couleur
clangour	clangor	clangor	
dolour	dolor	dolor	douleur
emperour	emperor	imperator	empéreur
endeavour	endeavor		
errour	error	error	erreur
exteriour	exterior	externus	extérieur
favour	favor	favor	faveur
flavour	flavor		saveur
honour	honor	honor	honneur
harbour	harbor		havre
horrour	horror	horror	horreur
humour	humor	humor	humeur
governour	governor	gubernator	gouverneur
inferiour	inferior	inferior	inférieu <b>r</b>
interiour	interior	interior	intérieur '
labour	labor	labor	labeur
odour	odor	$\mathbf{odor}$	odeur
parlour	parlor		parloir
rancour	rancor		rancune
rigour	rigor	rigor	rigueur
rumour	rumor	rumor	rumeur
savour	savor	sapor	saveur
Saviour	Savior	Salvator	sauveur
succour	succor	succurrere	secours
superiour	superior	superior	supérieur
tabour	tabor		tabour
tenour	tenor	tenor	teneur
tremour	tremor	tremor	${f tremble ment}$
tumour	tumor	tumor	tumeu <del>r</del>
valour	valor		valeur
vapour	vapor		vapeur
vigour	vigor	vigor	vigueur
warriour .	warrior		guerrier
neighbour	$\mathbf{neighbor}$		nachbar
-			(German)

# INDEX.

# PART III.—PRINCIPLES OF SPELLING.

									rage
Char	. I.	Introductory	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	. 3
,,	II.	On the Vocal Organ	ns.	•••	•••	•••	•••		7
,,	III.	The Material of S	peech	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	10
29	۱۷.	Classification of So	unds in	the :	English	Lang	ruage	•••	12
"	V.	French and Germa	n Soun	ds	•••		•••	•••	14
29	VI.	On Accent, Rhythr	n, and	Empl	1 <b>as</b> is	•••	•••		16
99	VII.	On Syllabification	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	19
		Rules	FOR (	Spel	LING.				
Rule	1.	The Representation	of the	conso	nant sou	ınd P			22
99	2.	do.		do		В	1		22
99	3.	do.		do	•	T	!		23
29	4.	do.		do	٠.	D	٠_		25
99	5.	do.		do		K	•		25
"	6.	do.		do	•	G	hard		28
"	7.	do.		do		M			29
"	8.	do.		do	<b>).</b>	N	•		30
29	9.	do.		do	•	NG			31
29	10.	do.		do	•	S	hiss		31
"	11.	do.		do		Z			34
79	12.	do.		do	i <b>.</b>	SH			37
79	13.	· do.		do		ZH			37
"	14.	do.		do.		F			38
22	lő.	do.		do		V			39
99	16.	do.		do		TH	whisp	ered	40
99	17.	do.		do.			vocal		41
,,	18.	do.		do	• '	L			41
"	19.	do.		do		R			44
99	<b>2</b> 0.	do.		do		W			46
99	21.	do.		do	•	Y			47
99	22.	do.		do	<b>).</b>		l aspir	ste	47
19	<b>23.</b>	do.		do		X	ks		50
23	24.	do.		do.			gz		50
19	25.	do.		do		CH			51
99	<b>26.</b>	do.		do		J			51
39	27.		of the s		rowel so	ound I	in pit	У	52
**	28.	d <b>o</b> ₊		do	۱.	E	in per	t	53

						Page
Rule 29.	The representation	n of the short vowel so	und A	in pa	ıŧ	54
,, 30.	do.	do.	0	in po	t	54
" <b>3</b> 1.	do.	do.	0	in on	it	<b>5</b> 5
<b>" 3</b> 2.	do.	do.		in fu		56
" 33.	do.	do.	U	in bu	ıt	<b>5</b> 6
" 34.	do.	of the long vowel so				<b>58</b>
<b>,, 8</b> 5.	ge.	<b>do.</b>		in m		<b>58</b>
,, 36.	do.	do.		in m		60
., 37.	do.	do.		in ca		61
" 38.	do.	do.		in co		62
" 39.	do.	do.		in do		63
,, 40.	do.	do.	_	in bu		64
" 4l.	do.	of the diphthong	_	in bil	_	65
<b>" 42.</b>	do.	do.	_	in boi	-	66
,, 42.	do.	₫o.		in bo		66
	do.	do.	U	in m	n je	67
	les relating to Cons		•••	•••	•••	68
	les relating to Vow		•••	•••	•••	69
	Doubled or Long C		•••	•••	•••	70
Application	on of the foregoing	Rules	•••	•••	•••	71
	ry I. Words prono	HE PRACTICE OF &			-	70
	Signification	ounced alike, except	42-4	 	٠	79
	•			те ве	сода	95
	ch pair is aspirated	 rly alike in sound, but	 	 i :		90
	ry 111. words near and Signification	•	dineri	nR 111 i	aber-	99
		the best English Auth	N	 . 1 +c	160	104
IJAN GOOD	tor proseston from	me ness truguen varen	018, 11	U. 1 W	, 100	104
,		APPENDIX.				-
I. List of	Abbreviations				•••	179
II. Numb	er of Words in the	English Language	•••	•••		187
		rds in the English Las			•••	189
		e Language in which	a Book	or Qu	10 <b>ta-</b>	
tio	n is written 💛	••• ••• •••	•••	•••	• • • •	191
The 1	Lord's Prayer in se	ven Languages	•••		•••	192
V. The T	erminations er, ar,	or, and our		•••	•••	194
		-				

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